

Shift in East German Policy Raises Hope of Berlin Accord

(Continued from Page 1)
The critical question of access to the Western sectors.
West Berlin lies 110 miles inside East Germany and its entire traffic of persons and goods on the land routes is controlled by East German authorities.
West Berliners have been barred from visiting their relatives in East Berlin since 1961, except in extreme hardship cases, and relatives in East Germany proper since 1952.
In his letter Mr. Stoph said that East Germany was prepared to "extend the same hospitality to the citizens of West Berlin" as that allowed "other visitors."
Nothing that other negotiations were under way on the Berlin problem—an allusion to the four-power talks—Premier Stoph remarked that completion of East German negotiations with the West Berlin government on visiting rights would have to await ratification of an agreement by the Big Four.
If these negotiations were not

concluded by Easter, he said, his government would "examine the question" of permitting West Berliners to visit East Germany "before, during and after Easter."
He thus held out the possibility of returning West Berliners' visits to East Berlin for the first time since the Easter holiday "press" agreement of 1966.
Mr. Stoph's remark that the "urgent negotiations" are being conducted by the four powers conforms entirely with the Western allied view of how a Berlin agreement might be reached.
This view, contained in the draft pact presented to the Russians at the beginning of the month, foresees a "three-tier agreement" in which the four powers would make a kind of umbrella settlement of the Berlin issue and this would be followed up by annex agreements between Bonn and East Berlin on the one hand and West Berlin and East Berlin on the other. The Western allies have firmly resisted attempts by the Communists to push the German-level agreements ahead of the four-power settlement. Evidently this tactic has now succeeded.
The turning point was believed in East European Communist circles to have been reached last week at the Bucharest meeting of Soviet bloc foreign ministers which ended with a familiar call for international diplomatic recognition of East Germany. "Whenever we say that," an East European source commented, "it means we have extracted a major concession from East Germany."

Parley Ends With Plea for Soviet Jewry

(Continued from Page 1)
Belgian police and then expelled last night.
The idea that the conference leaders had somehow contributed to the treatment accorded Mr. Kahane by the Belgian government continued, despite its denial, among his sympathizers. One of them, Menahem Begin, head of the militant Gahal party in Israel and a longtime political adversary of Mr. Ben-Gurion, created tension this morning when he virtually accused the conference president from the speaker's stand of "denouncing" Mr. Kahane to the police. He too appealed for unity, but Dr. William A. Wexler, head of the Conference of American Jewish Organizations, rushed up to him and demanded: "Is this your way of promoting unity?"
The quarrel went beyond the Kahane affair to embrace the basic question of what the goal of world Jewry ought to be concerning Soviet Jews and what means it should employ to obtain it. Mr. Begin was vigorously applauded by a minority of delegates when he declared, "We have assembled not to fight for a Soviet homeland but for a Jewish homeland for all Jews including those of the Soviet Union."
He called on the conference to remain in permanent session, to organize a "fighting Jewish Month" during which, among other things, youths would picket Soviet embassies day and night.
But the declaration placed at least as much emphasis on the need for Jews to have their cultural and religious freedom within the Soviet Union as on their right to emigrate. The declaration denounced "the policy pursued by the government of the Soviet Union of suppressing the historic Jewish cultural and religious heritage" and declared that it "constitutes a flagrant violation of human rights which the Soviet Constitution pledges to uphold and which is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."
The conference called upon the world to join in urging the Soviet authorities to recognize the right of Jews to emigrate, to enable those living in the Soviet Union to exercise their full rights and to put an end to the defamation of the Jewish people and of Zionism, reminiscent of the evil anti-Semitism which has caused so much suffering to the Jewish people and to the world.
One recommendation that was expected to be acted upon—but without much chance of success—was to ask the Soviet government to receive a delegation to discuss the problem. That government has steadily denied any problem exists and that the attacks on it are mere anti-Soviet, cold-war propaganda. One reason was a majority rejection of the tactics toward Russia and its representatives abroad was that it might push them into an even tougher attitude towards Jews than they are now accused of having.

French Seek Full Takeover

(Continued from Page 1)
diene decided to go ahead with the unilateral measures when he saw that the French were not budging from a negotiating position which would have kept Algeria under the control of the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles under 50 percent. Algeria had been accusing the French companies of using their profits to search for oil in other countries and Algerian negotiators had stressed the need for these profits to be used for exploration inside Algeria.
In any case, France was careful tonight to respond to the Algerian measures in guarded language. Despite what is privately regarded as a serious affront, France sees no need to push matters to the point of rupture with a country that has been a historic part of the French sphere of influence.
One French problem, at least, will be solved by the Algerian accord—wine. France had been importing large quantities of Algerian wine each year under the cooperation accords, wine that French settlers planted in colonial days but which the Muslims do not drink. Just last week French wine-growers protested these imports, and now it is likely the imports will stop.
French sources were stressing today that there was no danger of an oil stoppage. France imports less than 30 percent of its petroleum from Algeria and even if this were affected, they said, it could be replaced. They conceded it would probably cost more.

Oil Companies To Discuss Libya's Revenue Demands

TRIPOLI, Feb. 25 (AP)—Oil company negotiators left Tripoli today for consultation on Libya's demands that it be given greater revenues than the companies agreed to in negotiations with Persian Gulf countries.
As they left, most of them for London, the negotiators declined to comment on Libya's demands. This was in line with a request from Libya's chief negotiator, Deputy Premier Abdel Salam Jaloud.
Meanwhile, oil experts noted a slight flexibility in Libya's demands.
Mr. Jaloud said, in a speech reported by the Libyan News Agency today, that Libya's position would not be weakened if it confronted the companies as a bloc. Until now, Libya has been insisting on company-by-company negotiations.

Talks to Resume In Strike of 3 French Airlines

PARIS, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—France's three major airlines today invited pilots to resume talks on settling a dispute that has grounded French airlines for a week. The pilots accepted the invitation, their unions suggesting a talks resumption tomorrow.
The airlines issued the invitation after noting that the pilots and flight crews were not raising any pre-conditions for negotiations.
The air shutdown started last Friday when pilots went on strike for more pay. The strike was due to end Sunday night but the airlines, exasperated by a series of recent stoppages, canceled all flights indefinitely as of last Monday.

Pierre Messmer, Aide to De Gaulle, Gets Cabinet Job

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Pierre Messmer, who served as Gen. de Gaulle's armed forces minister for 11 years, today was appointed minister of state for overseas departments and territories.
Mr. Messmer, 64, replaced Henry Rey, who resigned yesterday to join France's constitutional council.
During his 11 years as armed forces minister, Mr. Messmer was one of the staunchest followers of Gen. de Gaulle.
His return to the government increases the weight of orthodox Gaullists in the Pompidou administration.

Sun and fun the whole year round!
ESTORIL
This fabulous holiday spot has everything—magnificent beaches, superb hotels, typical restaurants, all sports, beautiful gardens, a luxurious casino with fabulous shows, roulette and slot machines, night club... plus year-round sunshine! Let us sell you more... *Amis de l'Estoril, Estoril, Portugal.*



PARKING PROBLEM—Helicopter traffic in and out of Khe Sanh is so heavy that the craft often have to be parked on roadways adjacent to the base airfield.

Nixon Says the War's End Is Not in Sight

(Continued from Page 1)
The President said that the success of the Communist resistance in Laos is evidence of the importance of that supply line to them.
He argued that the intensity of the Communist resistance in Laos is evidence of the importance of that supply line to them.
He said that because of the successful disruption of the enemy's supplies, "Americans are leaving South Vietnam in safety... We would much prefer to leave South Vietnam in peace."
The President again urged Hanoi to negotiate seriously for an end of the war, warning that if it does not do so soon it will have no choice but to negotiate "only with the South Vietnamese."
Not Full Withdrawal
The President repeatedly emphasized his intention of continuing the withdrawal of American forces. And he repeated his pledge "to end America's involvement" but he never promised to withdraw all American troops.
The President's report covered these major points:
● Europe—He urged an improvement in NATO's conventional deterrent, promised to maintain a sufficient tactical and strategic nuclear deterrent as a complement to U.S. conventional forces there and repeated his promise to maintain "undiminished" the American participation in Europe's defense.
"Our direct and large-scale involvement in Europe is the essential ingredient of the cohesion of the West which has set the stage for

Despite Gains in U.S. Pullout

"saved thousands of American lives," he said, and "enabled us to continue withdrawing our men on schedule."
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President Reassures NATO On Honoring GI Commitment

(Continued from Page 1)
The common interest requires the prosperity of both," the report said. "We must negotiate a reduction in our trade restrictions."
NATO must improve its conventional forces, Mr. Nixon declared. And he repeated his ideas on burden sharing, as it was explained to the allies at NATO's ministerial meeting in December.
"The conception of burden sharing in previous administrations was that our allies should share our burden," he said. "The thrust of the Nixon Doctrine is that their primary task is to shoulder their own."
On the evolution of European unity, Mr. Nixon said that the process is "logical and natural," its supporters, including ourselves, have never regarded economic cohesion as an end in itself.
"Ultimately we may see a single entity making policy for Western Europe in all fields, including diplomacy and defense. We would welcome this," the President's message said.
It added: "Two strong powers in the West would add flexibility to Western diplomacy. Two strong powers could increasingly share the responsibilities of decision."
The Common Market, now negotiating the entry of Britain and others, "is on the threshold of a momentous advance," Mr. Nixon observed. "The prospect of [European] unity makes the community a potential economic giant," the report said.
For years, Mr. Nixon said, it was "uncritically" believed that a unified Western Europe would automatically lift burdens from the shoulders of the United States. The truth is not so simple. European unity will also pose problems for American policy, which it would be idle to ignore.
Mr. Nixon mentioned one of these problems: that of trade in agricultural products.

Psychiatrist: Calley Had No Mental Defect

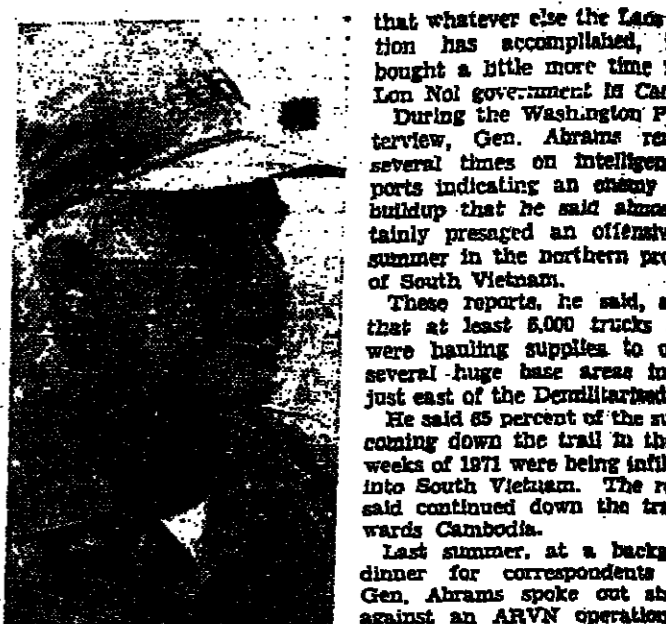
FT. BENNING, Ga., Feb. 25 (UPI)—An Army psychiatrist testified today that Lt. William L. Calley suffered no mental impairment and had the capacity to form the specific intent to kill at My Lai.
The comments of Maj. Henry E. Edwards, chief of the consultation service of Walter Reed Hospital, department of psychiatry, directly contradicted those of two mental experts who testified in Lt. Calley's behalf.
The defense rested its case yesterday after contending that Lt. Calley was suffering from "combat stress" during a March 16, 1968, infantry sweep through My Lai, where he is accused of killing, or ordering his men to kill, 102 Vietnamese civilians.
Barlier, the defense produced two psychiatrists who said Lt. Calley's mind was so impaired by the stress of the operation that he was incapable of premeditating murder.
Maj. Edwards testified in rebuttal that he has treated at least 100 returned Vietnam veterans. He was one of three doctors who examined Lt. Calley in an Army summary board hearing.
The report submitted by the board said that the lieutenant was normal, mentally, in every respect.
Followed Orders
Lt. Calley, 27, who commanded a platoon on the My Lai assault, had testified he was acting as a good officer in following the order of the company commander to "waste" the villagers who were impeding the progress of his men.
The company was to have swept quickly through the hamlet to attack hamlets beyond it.
Maj. Edwards said that, in his opinion, on the morning of the mission "Lt. Calley was free from any mental disease, defect or derangement."
"There was nothing to indicate he was suffering from any form of mental impairment," he continued. "I could find no disorganization or confusion or disturbance in his behavior at all on March 16, 1968."
He said the three board members examined Lt. Calley one by one and jointly many times and also used his school records, Army efficiency reports, summaries of various investigations and examinations on him, as well as tape recordings of many of the 78 witnesses who have appeared in the 32 days of testimony before today.

Countering Defense Doctors' Views

Maj. Edwards said the lieutenant had the capacity to tell right from wrong and to adhere to the right, which are Army legal definitions of sanity.
Intent to Kill
"Did he have the capacity to premeditate an intent to kill?" asked Capt. Aubrey M. Daniel 3d, the prosecutor.
"In my opinion he did," Maj. Edwards replied.
On cross-examination, the doctor said he did not believe "fear from combat" could impair mental processes. "It alone would not," he added. "Fear itself does not do that—it might precipitate disorder in certain individuals."
It was brought out in questions by defense counsel George W. Leightner that the board's report, which is not being made public, had said that Lt. Calley had "a strong need to be with people and be accepted by them" and that he had "an underlying sense of insecurity."
It also said the tests indicated that he "tends to reason in a simplistic manner rather than subtle discriminations of meaning."
Capt. Ernest L. Medina, Lt. Calley's immediate superior at My Lai, also may be summoned as a rebuttal witness.

Expects Results by Fall Abrams: Laos Is Critical to Pullout

By Peter Jay
SAIGON, Feb. 25 (WP)—The South Vietnamese operation in Laos is "critical" to the American troop withdrawal process, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams believes, but its success or failure probably will not be apparent before next fall.
If there is no significant military effort by the Communists after the rainy season ends in July and before the October presidential election here, said Gen. Abrams, the sweep across the border can be counted a success.
The operation, the U.S. military commander said, was developed with a strictly limited objective: To destroy increased supplies stockpiled by the North Vietnamese in the mountainous border regions of Laos and prevent the launching of a 1971 offensive in northern areas of South Vietnam.
At no time, he said, was it intended to "cut" or "block" the Ho Chi Minh Trail in the sense of permanently sealing off all infiltration routes to the south, and it should not be measured in terms of such an objective.
Permanent Closure Out
Permanent closure of the trail is a wide network of dirt roads and jungle tracks, usable for heavy truck traffic only in the dry season, would not be "militarily practicable," he said.
Though there has been both American and South Vietnamese interest in an incursion into Laos for at least four years, Gen. Abrams said, this year was the first and possibly the only time when conditions have been right for the move into Laos.
Gen. Abrams gave two reasons for this analysis: "The seasoning of the Army of South Vietnam (ARVN) in last spring's Cambodian operation, and the fact that lessened Communist activity in the populous lower half of South Vietnam freed American troops to provide support for the sweep across the border."
This year's operation, he said, would not have been possible without massive American help: Air support of every conceivable type in Laos, and logistical assistance and backup by U.S. troops in adjacent areas of South Vietnam.
Operation Going Well
Gen. Abrams, 56, said he thought the operation was going well for the ARVN despite heavy fighting and some setbacks—such as a position held by a ranger battalion.
The general fully denied reports, attributed to Air Force sources, saying that despite the ARVN operation more enemy supplies than ever were moving south down alternate branches of the Ho Chi Minh Trail.
Traffic on the trail is measured by thousands of airdropped electronic sensors, and he said their data does not bear out reports that the flow of supplies has been simply diverted from eastern routes cut by the ARVN to roads farther west.
Instead, the general said, the operation has already had a measurable impact on the flow of men and supplies to the south. One



Gen. Creighton Abrams

Phantom Jet Shot Down

SAIGON, Feb. 25 (NYT)—Heavy fighting was reported at a South Vietnamese base in Laos today as enemy resistance continued to stiffen against allied efforts to disrupt Communist supply lines there.
The base held elements of the South Vietnamese 3d Airborne Division and of an artillery battalion. The outpost, Landing Zone 31, is located north of Route 9 in Laos, about six miles west of the Laotian border.
Some witnesses estimated heavy casualties on both sides.
[Thanked Communist troops today overran Landing Zone 31 and shot down an American F-4 Phantom jet fighter-bomber trying to come to the aid of the embattled outpost, UPI said.
[U.S. planes immediately moved in to begin "blowing away" the fallen base with massive airstrikes.
[Military sources said Landing Zone 31 was overrun after three hours of heavy fighting on the third day of intense guerrilla pressure. The base was bombarded by guerrilla tanks which U.S. helicopter pilots reported had "surrounded the place."
[The sources also reported that U.S. helicopter gunships accidentally killed nine South Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 31 others.
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[It hit one tank three times

Hanoi Tanks Overrun a Base Of South Vietnamese in Laos

By Alvin Shuster
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Thieu Said to Predict Drive Into North 'in Near Future'

By Peter Osnos
SAIGON, Feb. 25 (WP)—President Nguyen Van Thieu, who until this week had expressed no eagerness to invade North Vietnam, was quoted today as saying a drive across the Demilitarized Zone would take place "in the near future."
Regional and local militias, he reportedly said, "are able enough to take firm control of internal territory. Main forces can have a free hand for action. Thus a march to the North is only a matter of time."
Mr. Thieu's statement, quoted by a number of Saigon newspapers, was made in remarks yesterday in Plei Kiu to a hawkish audience of 8,000 civil servants and Montagnards.
The crowd, which was said to have enthusiastically applauded

GI Toll Soars, Laos Is Blamed

SAIGON, Feb. 25 (AP)—An allied operation against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos pushed U.S. casualties in week to their highest toll in 1 1/2 months, it was learned today.
Informed sources said Americans were killed in action and 42 died of non-battle causes, including aircraft accidents, during the seven-day period ending at midnight Saturday.
The sources attributed most of the casualties to the major support effort being provided by the United States for South Vietnamese groups thrust against the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

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WEATHER

ALGARVE	14	57	Partly clear
ANTWERP	7	42	Partly clear
ATHENS	11	52	Cloudy
BANGOR	29	46	Cloudy
BELGRADE	12	45	Partly clear
BIRMINGHAM	5	41	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Very sunny
BUDAPEST	12	45	Partly clear
CASABLANCA	24	73	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Cloudy
COSIUSCO	12	45	Sunny
DUBLIN	9	46	Overcast
EDINBURGH	5	41	Overcast
FLORENCE	12	45	Partly clear
FRANKFURT	6	41	Overcast
GENOVA	6	41	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14	57	Partly clear
HOUSTON	6	43	Partly clear
LA PASAYAS	28	82	Cloudy
LONDON	14	57	Sunny
LISBON	14	57	Sunny
LONDON	14	57	Sunny
MADRID	11	52	Sunny
MILAN	8	46	Partly clear
MONTREAL	6	43	Cloudy
MOSCOW	1	34	Overcast
NEW YORK	1	34	Sunny
OSLO	5	41	Partly clear
PARIS	8	46	Cloudy
PHOENIX	12	54	Partly clear
ROME	12	54	Sunny
SOFIA	4	39	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	25	77	Cloudy
TAVEL	25	77	Cloudy
TUNIS	25	77	Cloudy
VIENNA	8	46	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	5	41	Overcast
WASHINGTON	11	52	Partly clear
WURSZBURG	3	37	Partly clear

U.S. Coast Guard temperature at 1700 GMT, approx. at 1200 GMT.

Senate Bill Proposes Ending Limit on Campaign Spending

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Republican leader Hugh Downs today proposed a bill to repeal the existing limits on how much candidates can spend in a federal office, while insisting on full public disclosure of what is spent and where the money comes from.

Ohio Banks Sued for Political Loan

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 25 (UPI)—A grand jury has returned indictments charging that four banks illegally loaned money to candidates, committees and parties in Ohio in the past year.

The indictments were returned yesterday by the Ohio grand jury in Columbus, the National Bank of Cincinnati, the First National Bank of Columbus, the First National Bank of Dayton, and the First National Bank of Springfield.

More than \$20 million was spent on it in 1968 races. Sen. Scott said that he would produce a comprehensive reform measure correcting all the abuses of existing law.

The Pennsylvania bill will have to compete with one taking another approach. It was introduced yesterday by Sen. George S. McGovern, of South Dakota, an announced candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Small political contributions would be encouraged by permitting taxpayers to take a \$100 tax deduction or a \$25 tax credit for campaign contributions. A tax credit of an amount subtracted from taxes owed the government.

High Court Widens Protection For Press in Political Libels

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (NYT)—The Supreme Court widened yesterday the constitutional protection of the press against libel suits by politicians.

In two unanimous rulings the court held that the press had the right to publish charges of criminal behavior by public officials and candidates for public office even though the charges were old, untrue and not directly related to political activity.

Pease Warns U.S. May Freeze Trade Wages, Prices

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI)—International Secretary John Pease today said he was concerned that Mr. Nixon's move had been interpreted as a very weak action that just wouldn't do the job.



College students sprawl on Fifth Avenue sidewalk in mock My Lai massacre.

War Atrocity 'Restaged' in N.Y. Protest

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—About 150 American college students of Asian family origin yesterday staged what they called a street-theater demonstration on Fifth Avenue to protest U.S. involvement in Indochina.

As Army's Bogus TV Newsmen Ex-Agent Tells Senate Panel Of Spying on Yippie Leader

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (Reuters)—Two secret agents disguised as TV reporters pulled off a journalistic coup on the eve of the Democratic party's Chicago convention in 1968, Senate investigators were told today.

Tate Witness Denies Bid to Help Slayer

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25—Linda Kasabian returned to the witness box in the Sharon Tate murder trial yesterday and testified as steadfastly for the prosecution as she did six months ago when she spent 11 days on the stand as the state's key witness.

Italy Warned Of Urban War By Right, Left

ROME, Feb. 25 (NYT)—The government warned parliament today that neo-Fascist and ultra-leftist groups were preparing for urban guerrilla warfare and terrorism to achieve their revolutionary purposes.

Bonn Boy Held in Belgium; Leftists Deny Kidnapping

BONN, Feb. 25 (AP)—A 7-year-old boy kidnapped on Monday from the nearby village of Niederbachem is being held in Belgium, Bonn Police Chief Valentin Portz said today.

Polaroid Chemist Lays Firing to S. Africa Protest

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (NYT)—A young woman chemist of the Polaroid Corp. said yesterday that she had been dismissed for organizing a boycott of the company's products to protest its business dealings in South Africa.

GOP Senators Attack Total Pullout Plan

Clash With Democrats On Indochina Stance

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Republicans angrily accused Senate Democrats yesterday of trying to make cheap political gains out of a tragic war situation by demanding a total pullout from Indochina within the next two years.

Manager Puts Beatles Worth At \$15 Million

LONDON, Feb. 25 (UPI)—The Beatles' American manager Allen Klein said today the last time he spoke with Paul McCartney was more than one year ago by telephone when the Beatles hung up on him.

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Israel Is Expected to Avoid Border Issues in Reply Today

No Maps Likely

JERUSALEM, Feb. 25 (UPI)—U.S. pressure notwithstanding, Israel will avoid spelling out any details on possible border rectification in its reply to Egypt which is expected to be delivered tomorrow.

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Tax-Free Cars

FOR INQUIRIES ONLY, PLEASE WRITE: FOR A 120-PAGE CATALOGUE WITH 100 COLOR PICTURES AND FULL INFORMATION HOW TO PURCHASE TAX-FREE CARS, SEND \$1 DOLLAR TO: JETCAR, FIUMICINO AIRPORT, ROME, ITALY. TEL.: 06.11.971 - 06.11.994

The more you know about classic cars, the more you like the 1936 Rolls-Royce. The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's. Imported from Scotland.

U.K., Canada Urge Drive to Ban A-Tests

Call on U.S., Russia For Serious Talks

GENEVA, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Britain and Canada told the United States and the Soviet Union today that it is now high time that they start serious negotiations on banning all nuclear tests.

Both the British and Canadian delegates at the Geneva Disarmament Conference proposed ways to break the long-standing deadlock between the two major nuclear powers over prohibiting underground explosions.

They stressed that Washington and Moscow promised to work toward a comprehensive ban, when the partial test ban treaty was signed in 1963, on tests in the atmosphere, on the ground and underwater.

Since then, the United States and the Soviet Union have remained in stalemate, with Washington insisting on an on-site inspection to verify a complete ban and Moscow maintaining that national means of seismological detection are sufficient to police a treaty.

3-Point Program

Georges Imiti, the Canadian disarmament negotiator, proposed at today's conference session a three-point program to break this deadlock, including limitations or quotas on those large underground explosions that can be detected and identified from outside.

The Marquess of Lothian, British under secretary of state for foreign affairs, suggested a different method based on fixing a quota for all underground tests, under which the number permitted would taper off to none after a four or five-year period.

The Canadian program would:

- Organize international cooperation in developing detection, location and identification of underground tests by seismological means.
- Devise a verification system to ensure compliance with a complete ban.
- Devise underground test limitations, possibly quotas, which conform to existing capabilities of seismological detection.

Lord Lothian said that Britain would favor a verification system based on a special committee of seven members to consider complaints and decide by a majority of at least five to two whether an on-site inspection was required to check on a specific event.

Avalanche Kills 4 Skiing in Austria

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Feb. 25 (AP)—Four West Germans on a skiing tour in the Austrian Tyrol were killed yesterday by an avalanche.

Police said the two couples were found in the early morning hours today after an extensive search by mountain rescue squads and army units.

Also yesterday, five West German skiers, including a woman, were rescued by helicopter after spending two nights in subzero temperatures camped high in the Ostet al mountains near here. Doctors said all of them had suffered frostbite and were in a state of exhaustion.

State Plant vs. State Community East Europe's Pollution Dilemma

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE (UPI)—Czechoslovakia has no monopoly on pollution in the Communist bloc. Nature-loving East Germans, outdoor enthusiasts by tradition, have also begun to take fright at the industrial landscapes they see around them.

"There are no fish in the Saale river near Halle," wrote a reporter for the weekly *Wochenpost* recently. "The water in the river is black, and smells like a chemical experiment. On summer days, when there is little wind, a pall of smog hangs over Bitterfeld, Halle, Schkopau and Leuna, increasing the heat and making it difficult to breathe."

East German district water boards are now cracking down with fines for industrial polluters and with fees for use of river water, a measure aimed at forcing plants to economize on water use. A number of plants have been practicing self-criticism in the press. Dr. Eberhard Anton of the Buna chemical works, recently described fines against his plant as "absolutely justified," and added that pollution could not be checked by "platonic [sic] declarations."

Etchic blemishes such as these pale by comparison with the sheer economic and health impact of pollution in certain parts of Eastern Europe, however. Examples:

- Lead and carbon monoxide from automobile exhausts in Prague are often "above the norm," according to the Communist Party newspaper *Rude Pravo*. (Governments in Eastern Europe have shown little or no concern for auto safety requirements or exhaust emission standards, though Hungary this year initiated controls on diesel bus exhausts, which are infamous polluters in Budapest.)
- One-third of the rivers in Poland are so polluted that they cannot be used either for drinking or agriculture. Fish kills have occurred in the Vistula, a pleasant white water river that flows through the country. But experimental mice which were fed ashes emitted by the local power plant died in two days. (Americans consume almost three times as much energy per person as Czechs and Slovaks, according to Prague figures, but both countries produce about the same amount of pollutants per head—6,000 pounds a year.)

Bathes in the select Yugoslav resort town of Dubrovnik were covered with tar and oil last spring, increased oil tanker traffic in the Adriatic and offshore drilling pose an ever-present threat that a disaster could someday ruin beaches and hurt the Yugoslav tourist

trade which Belgrade depends on to offset an unfavorable trade balance with the West. The East European governments are not blind to these phenomena. But the problems that have become obvious now have been long accumulating in the years of industrialization and obstacles to solving them are to a large extent built into the economic and political infrastructure of the Communist countries.

There seems to be little immediate hope for a radical shift away from brown coal as a major fuel. For example, Atomic power is only on the distant horizon. Except for Yugoslavia and Romania, hydroelectric power is unavailable. The introduction of natural gas from the Soviet Union is making it possible to reduce coal burning in housing projects and private homes, but the big Soviet supplies will not start flowing until several years and then a large portion will be earmarked for West European markets.

Under the auspices of the "Budapest Clean Air Committee" the government in the Hungarian capital has begun to convert the 90 percent of city housing heated with coal. But the project is costly and slow. So far 1,000 buildings in the downtown core have been switched over to gas or central hot-water city heating. At the same time, the Hungarian government is trying to decentralize industry, half of which was until recently concentrated in the capital.

Nevertheless, much of Eastern Europe appears to be wedded to brown coal for the better part of a decade.

Regional cooperation on eliminating the causes of pollution has been surprisingly limited, considering the tightly knit character of the Communist bloc. Polish officials, for instance, complain that for years Czechoslovakia has been polluting the Oder River with sludge wastes from coal mining operations, a short distance before it flows into Poland. The northern Oder is a river of great historic importance to Poland, since it forms the country's post-World War II western boundary. But more important, the river is a main source of water to industrial Silesia, in Poland, which is desperately short of water resources.

Under an international agreement, chemical pollutants in it are measured at the Polish-Czechoslovak frontier, but Polish officials say they do not wish to eliminate the pollutants. A leading Warsaw official conceded that "it's true that centrally planned societies have a better chance to solve these problems than others." But he added that the solution

AIR and water pollution and other menaces to ecology are not strangers to Eastern Europe and its Communist bloc. The extent of the problem is discussed by Dan Morgan of The Washington Post in two articles of which this is the second.

"demands huge capital investments which are often beyond our reach."

For months now, Poland's Pulawy nitrogen fertilizer plant has been under attack by the *Krajobrazy Club*, an organization of journalists specializing in defending the Polish environment. One commentator said that a contaminated cloud of ammonium nitrate aerosol fog reaches ten miles or more from the plant and threatens 22,000 acres of land.

The practical answer given by plant director Alekszyewski, a "devoted camping man," struck at the core of the problem.

"Myself, with all my love for nature, I cannot agree to treat artificial fertilizers as a nightmare of contemporary man," he said. "In the past years we were able to raise grain production from 17 to 23 hundredweight per hectare—partly due to use of fertilizers. For the dollars we had to pay to import grain we could build five or six plants the size of Pulawy every year. To me the issue is simple. If we did not have Pulawy we would not have bread."

This conflict between an industry and the community it serves could be typical for East or West. But there seems to be some question whether the state ownership of factories may not actually put Communist governments at an embarrassing disadvantage in taking forceful action against industrial violators of pollution laws.

"In the United States," claimed an ecologically minded regional planner in Katowice, Poland, "you can close down a plant. Here the plant belongs to the state and closing it would therefore damage the whole society."

The fall, the country got a blue-ribbon commission on the environment, under the prime minister's direct control. Some \$200 million are allocated for pollution control in the next five years, including nearly \$30 million for air pollution research. The country manufactures its own electro-filters for factory chimneys—though press critics complain that too many are marked for export rather than installation in Polish plants. Under the air control law, all new or rebuilt factories must have the filters and there are limits on emission of chimney ash by older ones.

Throughout Eastern Europe, the centrally-approved five-year development plans are the decisive guides to area development, and regional planning has been surprisingly weak. But there are signs that the Communist governments are moving toward more local enforcement and are putting more teeth in regional planning. The new taxation system in Hungary will make industries pay local taxes, with a view to making them more responsive to their communities, for instance.

Another case in point is Silesia, the former fiefdom of the new Polish party leader, Edward Gierek. The industrial and mining area of Poland's Ruhr, dirt and smogbound, but environmentalists and regional planners have nonetheless made considerable headway in the last few years.

The Institute of Town Planning and Architecture has won some of its battles with the Ministry of Coal Mining, particularly in keeping the site of new workers' housing well separate from mining zones. The institute's regional plan is an "advisory, scientific plan," which takes into consideration water supply, industrial needs and the overall ecology of the region. Though it has no force of law, its concepts are supposedly worked into the five-year plan for the area, which does.

The institute reported recently that land reclamation projects had doubled the forested area of the Katowice region in the last 30 years. But it said that more research was needed in the search for plantings that could take hold on bituminous coal dumps. Coal mines are now required to pay indemnities for new land taken for mining, and to fill used-up shafts with sand to prevent cave-ins. Since state ministries collect the indemnities, however, one Polish journalist wrote that the transaction was a "transfer of money from one pocket to another."

There is a long way to go, however. The evening train from Katowice to Warsaw still joggles past Orwellian landscapes as its way out of Silesia—great catch basin lakes pumped up from underground coal mining operations, grimy row houses that could as well be set in Liverpool or the Bronx, and giant mounds of coal and slag.

East and West seem little different in that moment of departure from Silesia. Whether the socialist lands of the East can provide a pure environment for man, as Engels predicted, is yet to be proven. In the long run it could provide a telling test for the relative worth of industrial society in East and West.



Soviet soldiers entering British military court in Berlin yesterday to testify.

West Berlin Trial Opens on Shooting Of Soviet Sentry

WEST BERLIN, Feb. 25 (UPI)—An alleged Nazi sympathizer accused of shooting a Soviet War Memorial sentry pleaded not guilty today at the opening of his trial. The plea was in line with his decision to retract the confession he made on his arrest in November. The Soviet soldier was wounded in the arm and stomach.

Ekkehard Weil, 24, a male nurse, went on trial for attempted murder before a British military government court despite his contention that he should be tried by a German court. The shooting took place in the British sector of West Berlin.

As he entered the courtroom in the West Berlin Moabit courthouse Mr. Weil held up three fingers of his right hand to form the letter "W" for "Widerstand," the German word for "resistance."

"This has become the symbol of extreme right-wing groups who oppose West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's policy of reconciliation with the East."

Seeking Subversive Material South African Police Search Clergy's Offices and Homes

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 25 (AP)—Security police seized documents in a series of raids on the homes and offices of church officials and charitable organizations in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban today.

The police produced search warrants authorizing them to look for materials connected to certain banned organizations, including the Communist party, the African National Congress and the Defense and Aid Fund, said the Rev. Neil Harrison, Anglican diocesan secretary.

Besides his own home and car, Mr. Harrison said, officers visited his assistant, the Rev. Colin Collins, two women who work for the church and various church offices. Brig. P. J. Venter, security police chief, confirmed in Pretoria that his men had searched certain offices in Johannesburg and elsewhere in connection with an investigation into the activities of the Anglican dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Gonville A. French-Beytagh.

Brig. Venter denied that the police were conducting a campaign against the Anglicans, or any other church "as is being suggested in certain quarters."

The police also swooped on the office of the dean of Johannesburg, an office at St. Mary's Cathedral, the Christian Institute and the education information center in the Institute of Race Relations building, Mr. Harrison reported.

They own personal experience was that they arrived at 6:40 a.m. with a search warrant. They searched every scrap of paper and photograph in my flat and then, as they left at 8:15, they asked me to accompany them to my car, which they also searched thoroughly."

Others were questioned by police besides those connected with the Anglican Church. The institute office in Newman I. Robinson, assistant editor of the *Star* in Johannesburg, and Rand Daily Mail night editor Benjamin Fogard were visited.

Mark Collier, a Roman Catholic research worker at the Christian Institute in Johannesburg, had his South African passport seized by police. The institute office in Cape Town was also searched.

Despite Brig. Venter's denial, an institute spokesman, Brueker de Villiers, termed the raids "an obvious purge of the church."

"Today's swoop is part of the old tactics. They don't take the top men but the second echelon churchmen. This tends to intimidate," Mr. de Villiers said.

Today's raids coincided with the announcement that two more clergymen—the Rev. Richard Llewellyn of St. Mary's Anglican Cathedral, and the Rev. Francis E. Hoerner, a Presbyterian minister—had been ordered to leave South Africa. Their residence permits were withdrawn by the Interior Ministry.

The South African Press Association reported that 40 clergyman or lay workers have either had their passports withdrawn, temporary residence permits lifted or been refused entry into the country in the last five years.

Rescuers Save French Climber, But Companion Is Found Dead

CHAMONIX, France, Feb. 25 (AP)—A Mont Blanc rescue team today hoisted René Desmaison, crying and saying "I had no more faith," from the sheer rock wall that was the alpinist's prison for a week of a 15-day ordeal by wind, ice and cold.

The rescue team found Serge Gousseault, the 24-year-old companion of Mr. Desmaison, frozen dead since Monday in the red tent that had been their shelter.

Mr. Desmaison, 41, was reported suffering from slight frostbite of nose, fingers and toes, and "extreme general fatigue."

After five days of futile attempts to reach the climbers, stuck on an outcropping at 15,000 feet on the Grand Jorasses Wall, two helicopters today cut through lessening winds and dropped five rescue workers near the ledge.

Gerard Devouassou, the first to see Mr. Desmaison, said he descended 100 yards with a double rope from a point on the Walker Peak to get near the men.

"The place where they were was a little platform, barely a few square meters in size. When René Desmaison saw me, he cried," Mr. Devouassou said.

He told me: "I had no more faith. Gousseault has been dead for three days from exhaustion and cold. For six days we had nothing left to eat. No more gas to melt the snow and make drinking water. I held on by sucking pieces of ice and bits of snow."

The rescue team of three Frenchmen and two Italians brought Mr. Desmaison and the body of his companion back to where they were picked up by the helicopters and flown down to Chamonix.

Mr. Desmaison explained to his rescuer that the peak had "almost reached the summit" a week ago—they then had some 600 feet to go—when Mr. Gousseault began to show signs of fatigue.

"He got frostbite on his hands, then on his feet. He was completely exhausted," Mr. Desmaison told Mr. Devouassou. "Soon I could go no further and I had to

Berlin Wall Tunnel Spotted By East—Escape Plan Foiled

WEST BERLIN, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—East German border guards today discovered a tunnel under the Berlin Wall on the eve of an escape attempt planned by 17 East Germans, police said here.

The tunnel—180 yards long—was dug from West to East Berlin by what police described as a "professional." It ran from the basement of an apartment house at the French sector's border with East Berlin.

West Berlin police said that their attention was drawn to the tunnel after an East German Army general and scores of soldiers appeared at the wall this morning with electronic sounding equipment.

Shortly afterward the East Germans began unearthing the tunnel, the first known to have been built under the wall in many years.

The police then discovered the entrance to the tunnel, which began in an abandoned bear cellar.

Three men working in the tunnel were warned by West Berlin police to stop digging. The diggers had not noticed the East German activities on the other side of the wall.

Police said one of the men, whose name they refused to reveal, was known to them as a "professional," who had already helped to build similar tunnels under the wall for money several years ago.

A police spokesman said that the tunnel diggers only recently hired a flat in the house, claiming they were using it as a film studio.

"Today they told us that they had planned to help a group of 17 East Germans to escape through the tunnel to West Berlin tomorrow," the spokesman said.

East Germany is expected to lodge a sharp protest against the group's activities.

Under East German law, illegal departure from its territory is considered a crime. There have been numerous trials in East Germany in the past over escape attempts.

Polish Union In New Shakeup Of Its Leadership

WARSAW, Feb. 25 (NYT)—Poland's trade union leadership, a major target of worker wrath in the December riots, ousted three top executives and pledged a new program today in an extensive reorganization of union practices, the official Polish news agency reported.

The plenum of the union's central council, its highest body, also added ten new members to its ranks, "chiefly workers from many professions," in an apparent attempt to help restore worker confidence in the discredited union leadership.

Following the December rioting, the trade union chairman, Ignacy Loga-Sowinski, was replaced by the Moscow party chairman, Wladyslaw Kruczek. Mr. Kruczek, who promised changes in policy as well as personnel, reminded union leaders at a two-day meeting ending tonight that the Communist party "remains our leading light."

The plenum removed one of Mr. Loga-Sowinski's two chief deputies, Wladyslaw Tudoczicki, and two lesser officials in the council. The union leaders also adopted resolutions dealing with new "tasks," methods of work, distribution of factory funds and a special allocation of 300 million zlotys (\$12.5 million) "for the most urgent social needs of workers."

El-Fatah Reports Jordanian Attack

BEIRUT, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Jordanian Army troops mortared and machine-gunned Palestinian guerrilla positions in the Jordan River Valley for the third straight day today, a spokesman for el-Fatah, the largest guerrilla group, said.

He said the army, using tanks, was attempting to prevent the guerrillas from launching raids into Israel-occupied territory.

"One of our patrols had prepared to perform its duty into occupied territory when the army opened fire with 50-caliber machine guns, 108-mm artillery and mortars against our positions" in the Jordan Valley.

"This is the third successive night that the army has shelled the same positions. The shooting is still going on," the spokesman said in a statement distributed at 9 p.m. (1900 GMT).

Swiss Leader in Hospital

BERN, Feb. 25 (AP)—Swiss President Rudolf Cramer, 53, was hospitalized today following a slight heart attack, government officials announced. They stressed that his condition was not serious.

Vatican Aide Gives Russia Plea on SAL

After Formalizing A-Treaty for Church

MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (UPI)—A high Catholic official today forced the Vatican's adherence to the international treaty on proliferation of nuclear weapons. The treaty between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union concluded in 1968 and concurred in by most of the world powers, had been ratified by the Vatican earlier.

To deposit the instrument of ratification the Vatican sent its under-secretary of state for public affairs, the Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli. Other dignitaries went to London and Washington.

After completing the ceremony at the Spiridonovka Palace in the presence of Soviet diplomats, Archbishop Casaroli presented a statement pleading for a successful conclusion of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, as well as for "a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control."

"Arms Race"

The archbishop expressed hope that "the conversations in Geneva between the Soviet Union and America for strategic arms limitation might yield shortly a satisfactory understanding which might allow a durable cessation of the world's arms race, in an ominous and costly field of preparations, both offensive and defensive."

"The prelate will stay here for days to see Soviet officials for talks that could determine the nature of future relations between the Vatican and the Soviet Union—once considered irreconcilable enemies."

When asked if he planned to discuss church-state relations with the Soviets, Archbishop Casaroli replied, "I am open."

The Archbishop, who speaks Russian, is the most qualified diplomat of the church for dealing with the Kremlin. He guided the talks that led to establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Yugoslavia last year. He also worked out the program governing Vatican relations with the Hungarian regime.

Law to End Strikes Urged In Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—Opposition leader Gunnar Hedlund today urged the Swedish government to rush through emergency legislation to force a settlement of strikes and lockouts keeping 47,000 civil servants from their jobs.

The labor troubles have escalated to hit rail traffic, schools, the welfare and legal systems and threaten to affect the national defense next Thursday, when the government plans to lock out 3,000 army officers from their barracks.

The government earlier expressed confidence in lockouts as a way of settling long-standing disputes.

Mr. Hedlund, chairman of the Center party, said he was certain there was sufficient political backing in Parliament for emergency legislation for compulsory arbitration of the disputes.

A three-man mediating commission has been working on a settlement plan to get both sides to withdraw their strikes and lockouts. If this fails, emergency legislation is expected to follow swiftly, observers here said.

Sweden's supreme military commander, Gen. Stig Synnergren, today criticized the government's decision to lock out the officers.

In an interview with the morning newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* the general said an interruption of the training for 30,000 of a total of 45,000 conscripts means a "not unimportant" cut in Sweden's military preparedness.

The last phase of military training has been the most important, especially for the schooling of noncommissioned officers.

The lockout would be the first of its kind in the world. The defense staff explained yesterday that the country's short-term preparedness would not be affected as vital military sectors and officers had been exempted.

Some 700 students marched in a protest today against the government's lockout of 25,000 teachers.

4 Cuban Boats Seized Fishing Off Florida

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 25 (UPI)—Florida agents and the Coast Guard seized four Cuban fishing boats today, arrested their skipper and brought them to port to face charges of fishing in U.S. waters.

The Coast Guard seized the 7-foot Cuban boat *Landa* and was escorting three other Cuban boats back into international waters when the Florida marine patrol intervened and arrested the masters of the three smaller Cuban vessels.

Florida's natural resources director, Randolph Hodges, said the state arrested the skippers of the three smaller boats for West Coast fisheries. He said they swore out affidavits saying they fished inside the 12-mile U.S. territorial limit.

The Coast Guard knew of one violation.

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طالبا من الاطفال

Paris Movies: Winning Trio Flunks Second Screen Test

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Feb. 25.—"Max et Les Femelles" (at the Marignan-Pathé) reassembles the team responsible for "Les Choses de la Vie," an outstanding hit of last season. Romy Schneider and Michel Piccoli, once more co-star and Claude Sautet has again directed them.

In "Les Choses de la Vie," Miss Schneider and Mr. Piccoli impersonated with touching simplicity a pair of ill-fated, middle-class lovers in a tearful, tragic romance. Reunited, their social status has been reduced to a lowly level. The scene is the murky underworld. The sensitive and beautiful actress has been cast—rather miscast—as a hard-boiled, man-wise prostitute, a gangster's moll; while the actor, an expert and intelligent player, is supposed to be a police spy.

The Sautet direction of "Les Choses" was marked by some cinematic originality with a flashback narration in which the dying hero, fatally injured in a highway accident, caught visions of his vanished happiness and of all that had made life worthwhile. There was an inkling of poetry in the treatment that rescued the sobby story from sentimentality. But in "Max" we have nothing of this.

The latest Sautet motion picture is just an ordinary cop-and-robbers melodrama, daily adapted from a black-book shocker, heavily contrived and so dramatically static it has



Romy Schneider ... at premiere.

living out his temporary unpopularity in a psychodrama color with two woody feminine companions, it is unlikely to bore you. Its realization, on which Donald Cammell and Nicolas Roeg have collaborated, is filled with a weird verve.

The popular Broadway comedy, "The Owl and the Pussycat" (at the Paris in English) has been quite neatly adapted to the screen with Barbara Streisand as the illiterate Greenwich Village trollop and with George Segal as the milk-toast book shop clerk who would be a novelist.

It is curious to observe how the mores of American farce have altered. Certainly a few years ago the heroine, despite her wild behavior, would have been found to be at the conclusion a pure maiden, merely masquerading as a hooker, and the struggling author would have had his manuscript accepted before the night was out. But now all that has changed.

Miss Streisand, neglecting to either sing or dance, streaks forward surprisingly as an amusing comedienne. Though unadorned with the regulation movie good looks, she succeeds by sheer force of her personality and technique in making the unlettered pussycat an engaging figure of fun. George Segal as the wishy scribbler enjoys some hilarious interludes, his imitation of a TV Westerner movie and his thwarted efforts to get to sleep in the presence of his chatterbox companion being extremely droll. The "opening-up" of the original two-character play has been managed—with the introduction of additional dramatic personae and the shifting of scenes—without damage to the comic spirit of the play or to the picturing of the central duo.

There is an appealing gentleness and an irresistible charm to the majority of incidents that make up "Le Cinema de Papa" of Claude Berri (at the Biarritz, the Imperial-Pathé, the Dragon and the Urzelines). The tale of the stage-struck son of a humble furrier father and of the former's recollections of his childhood, adolescence and early manhood; it is a fragile comedy, slight but often winning. Yves Robert as the parent and Claude Berri as the problem offspring provide two delightful performances.

For the children and perhaps for some nostalgic elders, too, there is a Tarzan festival at the Jean Cocteau. The Edgar Rice Burroughs monkey-man is probably still disporting himself in modern movies (though no news

of him has reached us of late) but the present festival is devoted entirely to Johnny Weissmuller's interpretations of the beloved ape. There were Tarzans before him—veteran frequenters of the cinemas will recall Ed Lincoln—and there were a score of Tarzans after him, but them all, Weissmuller seems remain the favorite.

The credits for the "Tarzan the Ape" scenario, one notes goes to Cyril Hume, a prominent writer in his pre-Hollywood days. The movies bought his novel "Wife of the Centaur" and it was filmed by King Vidor. Then the movies bought Hume—whom several critics once regarded as a rival of Scott Fitzgerald. Hume went to Hollywood and never came back, the depressing fate of many budding authors of his generation.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—This is how critics rate new movies: "Claire's Knee," Eric Rohmer's film, was given a three-star rating by the New York Daily News reviewer who called the movie another of "Rohmer's artful lessons in morality." In the New York Times, critic Vincent Canby wrote this film "comes very close to being a perfect movie of its kind, something on the order of, an affectionate comedy of the intellect that has no easily identifiable cinematic antecedents except in other films by Mr. Rohmer. . . . Everyone in the cast is fine but I have a special feeling for Beatrice Roman and Aurora Corru."

"The Pursuit of Happiness," directed by Robert Mulligan ("Love with the Proper Stran-

ger," "Baby, the Rain Must Fall") got only a fair report from Canby in The Times. "With certain small similarities to 'Zabriskie Point,' and some larger ones to 'Cannons' 'The Stranger' 'The Pursuit of Happiness' means to approach the drama of youthful disaffection at a lower key than its predecessors. Both in what it throws away (all physical clichés and almost all scenic grandeur) and in what it nourishes (all quiet moments in which people do make contact) it has made the right choice. The problem seems to center in William (Michael Sarrazin) Mulligan and his scenarioists were at no time tough enough or imaginative enough to offer more than the appearance of goodwill and intelligent negotiation to their protagonist."



United Press International

Renata Scott in 'Sonnambula'

By Henry Pleasants

SONNAMBULA, Feb. 25.—Some ornate jokes stay with you for life. I can't have been more than 10 or 12 when I saw my father tell the one about the couple on the point coming engaged.

"Here's something I should tell you," says the young lady, slyly. "I am a sonnambula."

"That's all right," her father replies, "you just go to church, and I'll go to bed."

"At has kept it fresh in my mind. I suppose, or freshen it from time to time, is all it's worth," says the young lady, slyly. "I am a sonnambula."

"Sleepwalking is about a noble sonnambula in a Swiss village where walking is unknown, who wanders around town on the night of her engagement and so to rest in the wrong her purity is verified a day later when she is a daytime excursion, in view of the villagers, sung from the window of a bedroom atop an old mill coterie perched along the side of the roof."

It has made the role a little cliff-hanger for some from Pasa, for whom it was written in 1821, to Maria

Music In London

Celias and Joan Sutherland in our own time is not the ambulant nap, but the grand scene at the end where, safely returned to solid ground, she sings "Ah, non creda," still asleep but dreaming aloud of the fiancé she has lost, and "Ah, non stinza," now wide awake and restored to the good graces of fiancé, family and friends.

The one aria is among the loveliest, the other among the most brilliant of the soprano's treasures of bel canto. Each, in its way, is also among the most difficult, and rendered even more so by sopranos who, over the years, have not hesitated to improve upon Bellini and their own daring, or foolhardy, predecessors and contemporaries.

Performance

Miss Scott gives us as beguiling and moving a performance of this famous role as one is likely to hear nowadays; and it would be more beguiling and more moving if she would stick to Bellini and dispense with those terminal high B-flats interpolated and made traditional goodness knows how many years ago by soprano exhibitionists whose B-flats were

loverly, if hardly more secure, than hers.

It is probably asking too much. The interpolated high note is by now, one concedes, an ineradicable abomination of bel canto, having little or nothing to do with either beauty or song. The singer who passes them up is more likely to be accused of cowardice or vocal insufficiency than to be praised for good taste or good sense.

I mention it only because Miss Scott's command of voice and line, and her affectionate exploitation of the music of the Italian language leave one resentful of these gratuitous blemishes, and of the insensitive and ignoble traditions from which they derive.

Coming Out: International are in Danish Restaurant

By Jan Sjöby

ENHAGEN.—"A good place to eat in any town," said a man once, "is the new place in town. They'll serve food at the most reasonable prices in order to establish a reputation and a clientele of steady customers."

The standard menu lists some 30 dishes, from prime rib roast beef from the rotisserie and "elephant" steak from the charcoal grill to exotic stuff such as chile con carne and pizza. Equally exotic, by Mexican or Italian standards, may be things like "butcher's sausage board" (a selection of South Jutland sausages, served cold with hot mustard) and sherry herring.

The most expensive item, the elephant steak (a huge cut of fine beef), runs slightly over \$3. At the other end of the scale is the "Great Dane" (grilled, spiced sausage with mustard, special dressing and cole slaw) at something like 60 cents.

The cards do four sets two soups and two main courses, one Danish, one international. "Soups of our Danish recipes come out of a cookbook dating from 1816," says Mr. McCurdy.

A good deal of the "Big Angus," a hot roast beef sandwich with sesame seed and barbecue sauce served, at all the hot sandwiches, with French fries and cole slaw. An excellent deal is the green salad at 40 cents. Salads are not exactly common in Danish restaurants and, when found, tend to be expensive.

Drinks, on most tables, tend to be Carlsberg draft beer. Wine, due to excessive taxes, is expensive but the house stocks two special brands of red and white at something like \$4 a bottle. The house is fully licensed and can offer an aquavit with the pickled herring and a cognac or Cointreau with the Colombian coffee.

"One more thing," says Mr. McCurdy, slyly. "Take a look at our waitresses. We take great care in selecting good-looking girls for the job and the slit-in-the-side maidskirt uniform was specially designed for the type of waitress we wanted. Good food, served by good-looking girls ought to total up to good business."

So far it has.

La Cuisine, Ostergade 59, Copenhagen, phone 11-23-40. A meal: \$1-5.

Advertisement grid for international schools and camps including Europe, France, Holland, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland, U.S.A., and Germany. Schools listed include Tasis, American School of The Hague, American International School of Rotterdam, American Education in Luxembourg, American Junior College of Barcelona, Explorers Camp, and various summer camps and language schools.

Correction: Photograph on page 8 of my International Herald was incorrectly identified as that of couturier Bohan. It was, in fact, of designer Pierre Car-

Sideshow at Geneva

The Geneva disarmament conference, which reconvened this week, is essentially a sideshow, something to keep the smaller powers occupied while the Big Two thrash out the larger disarmament issues in the bilateral SALT talks which are scheduled to resume on March 15 in Vienna. But the Geneva conference should be able to produce something more substantive than banning bacteriological weapons, as President Nixon has urged.

A bacteriological weapons ban would be more cosmetic than real. Like the treaty banning certain weapons from the seabed which was produced by the disarmament conference last year, a bacteriological pact would deal with weapons nobody expects to use anyway. President Nixon unilaterally ordered the destruction of United States bacteriological stockpiles more than a year ago after it had been widely concluded that such agents pose as much of a threat to the potential user as to the potential enemy.

If they want their work to be meaningful, the nations assembled at Geneva have

to try to persuade the major powers to reconcile their persisting differences over an additional prohibition: against chemical weapons. The United States is undoubtedly on solid ground in demanding more substantial verification procedures in a treaty on chemical weapons than the Soviet Union has yet been willing to concede.

But the United States position in this area is seriously weakened by this country's inexcusable delay in ratifying the Geneva protocol of 1965, which bans the use—but not the manufacture—of chemical weapons. The President submitted the protocol to the Senate only last August, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee still hasn't held hearings.

The United States position at Geneva is also compromised by Washington's continuing insistence on excluding tear gas and herbicides from the Geneva protocol. An overwhelming majority of nations at the United Nations has insisted that these chemical agents, which the United States has used in Southeast Asia, should be included.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Nixon's Wage Emergency

For some time, President Nixon had been making it increasingly—if not perfectly—clear that he would do something, somehow, to curb spiraling wages and costs in the nation's construction industry if the contractors and unions did not do so themselves. Last year, the President singled out the industry in a call for more consolidated bargaining to end a pattern that has produced both excessive wage increases and strikes. There was a not-so-subtle hint that failure to show some voluntary progress on this score would result in unspecified government action.

On January 18, Mr. Nixon got a bit more specific, telling the construction industry collective bargaining commission—made up of management, union, public and government representatives—to come up with a solution within a month. But union leaders, many of whom saw the handwriting on the wall and who, deep-down, would welcome a way out of the wage-price spiral, preferred to wait for government pressures.

With the ball back in the administration's court, talk of a construction wage-price freeze was tossed about until Tuesday, when President Nixon decided, instead of a dramatic but less drastic approach, one forwarded last year by chairman Arthur F. Burns of the Federal Reserve Board: Suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act dealing with wages on federal construction projects.

For drama—and, in fact, for the legal authority to effect the suspension—Mr. Nixon has declared a "national emergency." Provisions requiring government contractors to pay prevailing wages to workers, as determined by the Labor Department for geographical areas, have been temporarily lifted. The President contended that scales under this process frequently "have been set to match the highest wages paid on private projects," though he neglected to note that the industry has criticized the department in the past for setting them so high.

Now, predictably, the suspension has drawn complaints from both labor and management in the industry since public construction by all levels of government accounts for one-third of the nation's total annual expenditure for building. The unions

contend that the action will make them bear the brunt of attempts to stabilize the industry, while many contractors feel it will do little or nothing to stop the demands for huge wage increases in the more than 1,300 agreements due to expire this year.

Both sides may be correct; the move is aimed at pressuring the unions to modify their demands, since contractors will now be able to shift their work to non-union labor at lower pay scales. But it won't affect current contracts, nor is it likely to be much of a pressure in large urban areas that have mostly organized work forces. Only over the long run could the action have a moderating effect on wages; future wage negotiations could no longer look to Davis-Bacon provisions in establishing higher "floors" for the city-by-city, craft-by-craft patterns that jack up wages so swiftly.

The question is whether this will be a long-run "emergency," or whether the unions and contractors will come to grips with the problems themselves. President Nixon noted that he made the decision "most reluctantly," and the administration's past laissez faire policy tends to support him. That policy is being overturned now, as evidenced by another Nixon administration move taken the same day: Treasury Secretary John B. Connally abruptly reversed previous White House posture by supporting a congressional move to extend standby wage, price, profit, dividend and credit controls beyond the March 31 expiration date. In doing so, he held out the possibility that the administration might invoke some of these controls if necessary.

The message, then, is meant to be beamed not only at the construction industry, but at others as well: Unions and management have been put on sharper notice that further failure to cope on their own with inflation may leave no alternative to compulsory controls of one kind or another. The power structure in the construction industry and the building trades unions had best seize this opportunity to work their way out of the President's "emergency," or else face the ultimate showdown that would almost certainly lead to far more unfortunate consequences than this latest action.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Geneva Disarmament Talks

The Geneva talks are supplemented by the bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic armaments, which will pass into the fourth round in Vienna soon.

Alas, France and People's China are conspicuously absent at the Geneva disarmament committee. Both are nuclear powers and neither of them observes the test ban treaty.

The session just started in Geneva will deal first of all with the problem of banning chemical and bacteriological warfare. If the draft of such a treaty is ready by the time of the autumn session of the United Nations General Assembly, we shall be able to say that the representatives of 25 states did not waste their time.

—From Dziennik Ludowy (Warsaw).

British Arms Sale

Britain's decision to sell Wasp helicopters to South Africa will have the inevitable result of forcing African nations to seek more military assistance from the Soviet

Union and other Communist countries that side with Africans.

The decision is a brazen affront to the Commonwealth. It should be obvious that behind this latest British move lies a whole scheme to resume full-scale arms shipments.

—From the Daily Nation (Nairobi).

Archbishop's Visit to Moscow
The visit (to Moscow) of the head of the Vatican diplomacy is of great, if not historical importance. After all, the signature in Moscow (of the non-proliferation treaty) could have been made by a lower-ranking representative and in any case the signing does not take a week.

Polish Catholic opinion follows the visit with particular interest. This is due to our conviction of the great role of direct contacts between the Holy See and socialist countries, both in the field of international security and cooperation and in the process of development of church-state relations and between the believers and non-believers in the socialist system.

—From the Catholic Slowo Panszechne (Warsaw).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 26, 1896

TOKYO—A report by the British Vice-Consul here shows that the progress of Japan in material prosperity keeps pace with her increase in power. Not only is agriculture prospering in the Land of the Rising Sun, but since the war there has been a great rise in the shares of commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and the foreign trade of Yokohama and Hogo throws into the shade that of any Chinese port excepting Shanghai.

Fifty Years Ago

February 26, 1921

PANAMA—Hostilities between Panama and Costa Rica have broken out, although no formal declaration of war has been made on either side. The scene of the first skirmish was the island of Coto, which was seized by the Costa Ricans with 100 troops. Canal Zone authorities are awaiting instructions from Washington. There is enthusiastic volunteering in Panama, with an exodus of Costa Ricans from the country.



The Pragmatic Partnership

By C. L. Sulzberger

ALGIERS—The United States and Algeria are planning a massive joint enterprise to liquefy natural gas in this country, transport it across the Atlantic in tankers, decompress it and pipe it to American consumers.

The project, involving capital investment on a scale comparable to Egypt's Aswan High Dam, foresees a minimal U.S. outlay of \$600 million, according to President Houari Boumediene. Almost certainly the figure would climb considerably higher.

From the American side it would be supervised by the El Paso Gas Co. Loans to finance it would be raised by the Export-Import Bank if the Federal Power Commission approved. Bank President Henry Kearns visited Boumediene last week and, according to the latter, the talks went well.

Share in Reserves

Apart from stipulated profits, the essential American benefit derived would be a share in Algeria's huge natural gas reserves, thus relieving pressure on our own. From an Algerian viewpoint, this country would have a chance to develop its social revolution and would decrease economic reliance on France, whose oil concessions it just assumed control of.

Boumediene, a quiet-spoken, intense man with gleaming eyes, bushy moustache and friendly smile, is an avowed Socialist but his approach is pragmatic. He sees nothing incongruous in partnership between Algeria and the leading capitalist state nor does he feel that absence of diplomatic relationships—broken during the 1957 Arab-Israeli war—need hamper economic ties.

He explains: "Socialism for us means avoiding exploitation of one class by another but conditions differ in different lands. We are not dogmatic. The world goes much too fast for theories. We can't risk tying ourselves to doctrines that events will soon bypass. This is no longer 1917 [date of the Bolshevik Revolution]. This is a time when men are going to other planets."

"We have chosen realism as our method. Progress requires time to develop and we must move step by step. We want no forced marches even though our ultimate goal is true social justice and redistribution of wealth. We must analyze our own and the world situation objectively.

"We wish to build a socialist society adjusted to realities and suitable to our traditions. It cannot be atheistic because we are religious Moslems and we will not impose socialism by force. Moreover, we wish to keep certain private sectors. We want foreign capital to help and we will pay acceptable profits. During this phase of our development there is coexistence between the socialist, nationalized sectors and the private sectors and we definitely encourage capital investment.

Furthermore, although grateful to France for its cooperation in providing large numbers of teachers, the president resents vestigial colonialism in the petroleum concessions granted at the time of independence. These concessions expired last year and, when Paris refused to meet Boumediene's terms for renewal, he seized majority control.

He is insisting on much higher oil prices—even higher than those arranged in the recent Iran agreement—as well as majority Algerian ownership of the wells. Some day Algeria will certainly nationalize all petroleum as well as gas deposits, but Boumediene promises equitable indemnification. This has already struck French petroleum concessionaires and precedes the final accord with American gas develop-

ers. But it has been openly stated and recognized and Kearns was satisfied with Boumediene's long-range terms.

Thus, in this age of ideological convergence and the outmoding of rigid doctrine, a new pragmatic relationship of immense importance seems to be developing here. American capitalism would help finance Algerian socialism's growing pains—each for its own benefit. France, however, is bound, so he bristled by its diminishing position.

Boumediene says: "It is a legitimate ambition for a nation to open the door to its progress and prosperity. But we need money to do this. The only problem is to ascertain the margin between our legitimate interests and those of other parties."

Inequities in the U.S. Draft

By Edward M. Kennedy

WASHINGTON—Although I share with many of my colleagues a deep and abiding respect for the concept of volunteerism in a democratic society, I cannot believe it should be raised above the demands of social justice. For that reason, I remain unalterably opposed to a volunteer army in wartime.

While Americans continue to die in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, the inequities inherent in a volunteer army far outweigh any of the benefits described by its promoters. Adoption of the volunteer army proposal would mean that the economically disadvantaged would form the bulk of the entries into the armed forces under the inducement of higher pay. Even more repugnant is the special \$3,000 bonus for combat service which would program most of these less affluent youths into the divisions where there is the highest risk of death.

Campus Reaction

Some dispute the argument that, given the limited opportunities available in the private sector, we would be channeling the poor into the front lines to fight the battles based on decisions made by others in our society. Yet I would challenge any of the proponents of a volunteer army to travel to college campuses, as I have, to ask for volunteers. Nearly all raised their hands when I asked how many favored a volunteer army but there were almost none who kept their hands up when I asked: "Would you volunteer?"

If this nation repeats the draft today while men die in Indochina, it will be saying that the best option for the less affluent is front-line duty. I cannot believe this nation wants to rely upon such an inequitable policy when some citizens are being called upon to give their lives.

So it is that if we are to force some of our young men to fight the continuing war in Indochina, then the responsibility must be spread evenly throughout all sectors of the society. Failing that, we face the risk of meeting the most articulate and the most resourceful voices in this land, voices that have proved vital in dissent and effective in causing some change in the direction of the war's escalation.

The wisdom of insulating middle and upper middle-class men from the horrors of war by shifting the burden of the draft from their sons

to those of the less affluent is open to serious question in a democracy. On the other hand, in a nation at peace, the concept of a volunteer army can be considered without addressing the moral question of whether only certain segments of society are being called upon to risk their lives.

There is one element, however, in the all-volunteer plan that is vital to the future course of this nation's foreign policy deliberations. The Goldwater-Batfield legislation would require the President to come to the Congress to request a re-instatement of the draft. By so doing, it reasserts the constitutional responsibility of Congress to raise the armies.

However, that goal can be just as effectively written into the draft law as I have sought to do this year, by legislating a ceiling on the number of men the President can draft. I would place that limit at 160,000, which is less than in any year since 1964. Any request for more men to be drafted would have to be ratified by congressional action. In so doing, the President might in quest, but the Congress would decide.

But placing a ceiling on the draft would not remedy the defects of the draft mechanism. Reform is needed. The bill which I have introduced seeks to end existing inequities.

First, it requires by statute that the random selection system be operated on a national basis.

Second, the bill also would end current student deferments. The present undergraduate college deferment permits too many to escape the draft. It means that the university student may postpone induction until there is no Vietnam; but the mechanic must face the draft immediately.

Due Process

Third, there must be guarantees of due process, including the right to personal appearances and legal counsel.

Fourth, the regulations and practices of the Selective Service system must more accurately reflect the recent Supreme Court decisions on the deferral of conscientious objectors. Contrary to the assertion of Senator Goldwater that there has been an enormous increase since that decision, the proportion of C.O. deferments in the I-A pool has risen by less than a single percentage point.

U.S. Press Coverage Of the Vietnam War

By Kenneth Crawford

Mr. Crawford, a former columnist for *Nashville*, is now an occasional contributor to the editorial page of *The Washington Post*. His columns will also appear in the *International Herald Tribune*.

WASHINGTON—How would the modern media have reported George Washington's crossing of the Delaware at McKonkey's Ferry on Christmas, 1776? J. Russell Wiggins, former editor of *The Washington Post*, asked this important question—and answered it—in a speech to the Washington Association of New Jersey on Washington's arbitrary new birthday, February 15.

Television cameramen would have focused their zoom lenses on the rag-wrapped feet of Washington's troops. When it was over, microphones would have been thrust under the noses of strapping recruits to catch their answers to the question: "How do you feel about some of your buddies being lost in this sneaky operation?" The writing war correspondents would have saluted their dispatches with suggestions that the whole bloody venture was ill-conceived by an incompetent commander, ill-executed by a badly trained and equipped army and predestined to fail.

New York editorial writers would have followed up with lamentations about the plight of Trenton's civilian population, driven from its snug houses into the cold on a sacred holiday, caught in the cross-fire between Hessian defenders and attacking colonials, and forced into a fight against its will over a questionable cause: something about taxation without representation. Washington, instead of attacking, should have been negotiating. His occupation of Trenton and quick withdrawal showed that he was still engaged in search-and-destroy operations—following the will-o'-the-wisp of military victory," as Wiggins thought the editorial writers would have put it.

Wry Comment

Wiggins's fantasy was, of course, a wry comment on the way the media of the '60s and the start of the '70s have dealt with the war in Vietnam. This was the first in which American media, measured by weight of readership, reader ship and influence, have been kinder to the nation's enemies than to its friends. This has been partly inadvertent, partly not. In any case, Mr. Chalmers has come off as this war's greatest hero, the Viet Cong as its most admired fighters, American and South Vietnamese leaders as its most mistrusted participants, American GIs as its least appreciated warriors, especially since My Lai, which has been made the basis for unjust generalization, and South Vietnamese soldiers as invariably unreliable, also unjust.

All this is something new for Americans. They have always before tended to be hometown rooters. In British pubs Roosevelt may have been the favorite hero of the second world war but Americans

stood by their own even when respondents on the scene in Africa intimated, insinuated or implied that the "deal" was a mistreatment of Gaulle and mistreatment of morality of the Allied war effort. War have never been pretty their ugliness has never before conveyed to American homes in living color, as it has this time. On the other side is out of reach cameras and correspondents. It is more than that. War correspondents have often been better experts and critics and they are even more so this time. They have been youthful to stand the physical rigors and brave to take the chances they must run in Vietnam. More than 20 of them have been killed. They are admirable in action but sometimes wrong in their strategy and tactical judgments and simplistic in their politics.

'Cowboys'

Prize committees, Pulitzer included, have rewarded the "cowboys" who constituted themselves a sort of ad-hoc-of-the-moment committee in the early days of the war made a point of being on hand for every bonze immolation and representing the Saigon disorder as a sort of holy war between the ruling Catholics and the subject Buddhists. Reputations were forged in the home fires.

Here in Washington, too, there has been a lively journalistic context to the first week of the war. One of its high points was the New York Times revelation in the aftermath of the Tet attacks that the military was asking for 206,000 more troops to take advantage of the enemy's overextension. Coming, as it did, two days before New Hampshire primary, the Times report had enormous political impact. It almost certainly contributed to the big McGovern victory. In turn, to President Johnson's subsequent decision not to run again.

The genesis of the exposé, if that is what it was, has just been publicly revealed for the first time by Philip Potter, Washington bureau chief of the Baltimore Sun.

A Leak

It was leaked to the Times by Townsend Hoopes, then a Pentagon official of doubtful persuasion. Actually the plan Hoopes made available to the Times was one of the alternatives under consideration and one which had little chance for presidential approval in the Washington atmosphere of post-Tet distress. Hoopes had to violate a specific presidential order of secrecy pending decision to spring the leak.

Things haven't changed much as the serious reporting of the South Vietnamese effort to cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos demonstrates. By part of the press it is treated as a cunning scheme to inject Americans into an expanded war rather than what it is, a bold attempt to prepare for continued evacuation of American forces. Reporters and editors keep telling themselves and others that they have been more perceptive about this war than have military and political leaders. They may be right. But they have enjoyed the advantage of ultimate responsibility. In President Nixon's place, they would probably be doing about what he is doing. And history may be more approving of him than of them.

Letters

Exploitation

Re L.H. Stevens' "Lesson for foreign investors" (Feb. 18, 1971). Are the laws of supply and demand only admitted when the West is the supplier? What about the time when the "imperialistic powers" were demanding incredible prices for their rejected trash, to be paid by underdeveloped nations?

The fact that the West made it possible for producing countries to have oil is undeniable. However, we should bear in mind that they have reaped much more than they have sown. Just because the precedent for robbing the weak has been set long ago, it does not follow that this unjust practice should continue for ever.

It is only ignorance to claim that the producing nations will fully "entice the foreigners to explore" their country!

For many years, the West imposed its terms like a blood-sucking leech on the people of Africa and Asia. Now that the demand for more decent treatment is voiced by their exploited nations, they are simply labeled as "blackmailers and intimidators."

BAHRAM MAGHAMEE
Copenhagen.

As for Mr. Stevens' suggestion to visit Britain or the United States—some of us took that advice years ago. What we saw was depressing. The "middlemen" run around with two cars, work the least, eat the best, and entertain themselves with two or more television sets. How could they afford it? Simple, other people's resources.

Mr. Stevens should learn a lesson himself by opening his eyes to the poverty and exploitation that is abundant in the exploited areas of the world. It is plain and raises the question: Do not these people deserve a little bit more?

BAHRAM MAGHAMEE
Copenhagen.

Cunard Names

Re Marie Rife's letter (Feb. 9) on the names of Cunard ships. Your article was correct and Mr. Rife's letter incorrect. Cunard merged with the old White Star Line, whose ships she cites "Gloria" had names ending in "ic"—Majestic, Emerita, etc. The Cunard tradition of "a" held true until the Adventure.

KELLOGG SMITH
Rome.

TWA: the first airline to develop a terminal specifically for the 747.



TWA passengers were the first not to have to fight the crowds of International arrivals at New York's Kennedy airport. The fact is: a businessman in a

hurry can disembark from a fully loaded 747, pass through one of the twenty customs stations we've provided, and glide along a moving sidewalk to

awaiting cabs and buses within 20 minutes. We try to make your experience on the ground as effortless as the flight itself. Ask any travel agent.

One of the things that keeps TWA one step ahead.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'A', 'B', and 'C'.

Table of international stock market data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'.

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Advertisement for Tokyo Exchange and European Gold Markets, providing market data and analysis.

Advertisement for Eurodollars, detailing market rates and services.

Advertisement for Bank Widemann & Co. AG, a Swiss bank offering international services.

Advertisement for Uncommon Values in Common Stocks, featuring a 33.4% gain in NYSE brokerage.

Advertisement for First General Resources Company, a public company established in 1852, offering various services and products.

Conoco, Burmah Plan Merger

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The second U.S.-British oil industry merger in two years began to take shape today with the announcement that Conoco Inc. of the United States and Burmah Oil Co. of London are discussing the combination of their worldwide assets and operations.

New Giant Would Be U.S.-Based

A spokesman for Burmah, commenting on the BP statement, said: "This is their first reaction on hearing the news. We are signaling to them that we wish to have very serious discussions with them which we anticipate will take a very long time. We hope that on second sight they will take a slightly different view."

The merger would be a combination of the two firms' assets and operations. The combined company would be based in the United States and would have a capital of \$1.5 billion.

The Burmah-Conoco statement said that the aim was for the unit to be about equal, but it was not yet possible to give any precise breakdown of the contribution each would make to the joint venture.

Royal Dutch/Shell Earnings Down 7 Percent Last Year

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Royal Dutch/Shell combine, largest industrial group outside of the United States, reported today that 1970 earnings slid 7 percent despite an 11 percent revenue gain.

The year's profits totaled \$266.7 million (\$280.08 million), down from \$294.1 million in 1969. Revenue for the British-Dutch oil giant climbed to \$5,520 billion (\$15.65 billion) from the year-earlier \$5,076 billion.

A good deal of the earnings problem showed up in the fourth quarter, partially because of a retroactive tax settlement in Venezuela which cost the group about \$30 million.

Fourth-Quarter Figures. Fourth-quarter figures were not immediately available, but a comparison of nine-months and full-year results indicates a 16 percent drop in quarterly net to \$90.3 million from the 1969 period's \$107.2 million.

Outside the United States, oil sales volume for 1970 rose 13 percent and the proceeds 14 percent as prices in most markets moved up from the depressed levels of a year earlier.

Inflation hit all sectors of the group's global operations and tanker charter rates rose to what the group called "extraordinary levels."

Wholesale Prices in U.S. Soar Again in February

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (WP).—U.S. wholesale prices in February posted their biggest increase in 21 months, government figures showed today.

It was a severe blow to the Nixon administration, which last week halted the January rise in the consumer price index as the smallest in four years and as evidence its anti-inflation policies are working.

Preliminary figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics placed the wholesale price index at 112.7 percent increase over January for an annual rate of 9.6 percent.

After adjustment for seasonal factors, the rise was 0.8 percent, an annual rate of 7.2 percent.

The monthly unadjusted advance was the largest since May, 1969, and the adjustment gain the largest since November, 1969.

In January, the wholesale index rose 0.7 percent on the basis of raw figures and 0.5 percent seasonally adjusted. Together, the figures mark the largest two-month jump since 1955.

Food and food prices, whose erratic decline was almost entirely responsible for the slowdown in the index's rate of increase during the last half of 1970, were the villains of the past two months, up 2.5 percent in February and 1.5 percent in January.

The department noted that livestock prices on average were more than 15 percent above those in January and that the average price of meats rose 7 percent.

The wholesale increases will almost surely be reflected in the closely-watched consumer price index.

Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson noted that, although the February rise was more than expected, "I am encouraged by the rise (0.1 percent) in the adjusted industrial commodities component."

But without seasonal adjustment, industrial commodities—which many economists call the barometer of inflation—rose 0.2 percent, almost exactly the average for the past 12 months.

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By Frank C. Porter

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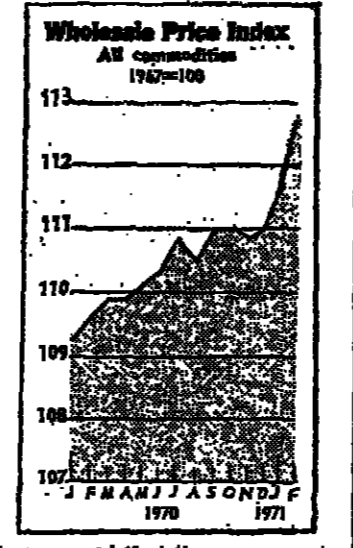
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Shortfall Seen in Revenues

Says Nixon Overstates Income From Taxes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—The Nixon administration overestimated fiscal 1972 federal revenues by \$6.07 billion and thus faces a substantially higher deficit for the coming fiscal year than the one forecast in the President's budget, a leading congressional fiscal panel said today.

Implicit in the report of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation is an assumed lower level of economic activity than that predicted for this year by President Nixon. Many private economists already have stated this conclusion.

The analysis sees the administration's projected \$118 billion "full employment" deficit for the new fiscal year, beginning July 1, reaching at least \$17.6 billion, a committee source said.

Moreover, he noted, since Congress historically spends more than the President requests, the fiscal 1972 deficit could easily approach \$20 billion.

The committee's report was contained in the report of the House Ways and Means Committee on legislation to raise the nation's debt ceiling to \$430 billion.

The Joint Committee is the tax-writing arm of the Ways and Means Committee and is widely respected both within and outside of Congress for its expertise and accuracy.

The panel's total receipts projection for fiscal year 1972 is \$211.522 billion compared with Mr. Nixon's \$217.593 billion revenue figure.

The budgeted spending total has been set at \$229.2 billion for fiscal 1972.

Reports at Odds. The congressional panel made the following points: Administration revenue estimates are based upon a calendar 1971 gross national product forecast of \$1,065 billion, personal income of \$688 billion and corporate profits before taxes of \$98 billion.

The Joint Committee, however, estimates a \$1,055 billion 1971 GNP, personal income of \$660 billion and before-tax corporate profits of only \$93 billion.

Thus, the administration's individual and corporate income tax revenue projections significantly exceed the committee's projections.

For example, the White House's corporate income tax projection of \$37.7 billion contrasts to the panel's \$32.8 billion.

The panel also forecast that the administration's projected \$18.9 billion deficit for fiscal 1971 is about \$1 billion too low.

Cautious Price, Volume Climb Continues in N.Y.

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued their upward surge today.

But profit-taking in many glamour and more speculative issues were widespread enough late in the day to narrow the advance decline ratio to 7-to-6.

While the broader-based average showed only slight gains, the Dow Jones industrial average jumped another 8.36 to 881.88, well within halting distance of the 890 resistance level. Almost one-quarter the advance in this mark, however, was accounted for by the 2 3/4 increase in General Electric's 108 1/8.

For the third straight day, volume edged up above the previous session. Turnover amounted to 16,200 million shares, compared with 15,933 million yesterday.

Before 11 a.m., traders were said to be awaiting President Nixon's state of the world address. After its delivery, however, the market trend showed no major perceptible changes and stocks of investment-grade quality wound up at their highs of the day.

A couple of business new items gave the market a bullish tone. Commerce Department announced that conditions were far in the first quarter met with its earlier optimistic expectation.

Another was a statement by Treasury Secretary John B. Connally indicating that a tax increase in 1971 would not be justified.

Big block trading was about the same today as yesterday. A total of 107 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands, compared with 105 the day before.

The first and fourth most active stocks today were White Consolidated and White Motor, respectively. White Consolidated traded up 1 1/2 to 20 7/8. Motor plunged 1/2 to 16 1/4.

Whopping 6 1/2 to 16 1/4 as a federal court temporarily barred the firm's merger.

Continental was a standout on its merger plans, but the old group was strong in general. Continental rose 2 1/4 to 49 1/4. Jersey Standard advanced 1 3/8 to 75 7/8. Standard of California added 1 1/2 to 55 3/4. Cities Service picked up 5/8 to 45 3/4.

Airlines were higher after an Eastern Airlines official called for a new regulatory pattern in the industry. Eastern rose 1 1/2 to 21 3/8. National gained 1 to 23 1/4. Delta advanced 1 to 35 3/4.

Activity on the American Stock Exchange was much like that on the NYSE—prices peaked around mid-session and then drifted although they were able to remain in plus territory at the close.

The index edged ahead .02 to 25.18 and advances narrowly declined.

Anti-Trust Probe Set for British Super Firm Link

LONDON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—The new \$100 million merger of the operations of Britain's biggest paper-making groups seen referred to the Monopolies Commission.

The Paper Corp. and Reed International have been discussing their home front operations, costs and flight competition in Canada and Scandinavia.

Department for Trade and Industry today it did not intend to impose conditions on the merger while Monopoly Commission officials probe the merger and its implications.

The official statement said that the plan to the commission "does not in any way pose the question whether or not the merger is contrary to the interest."

The merger would be a combination of the two firms' assets and operations. The combined company would be based in the United States and would have a capital of \$1.5 billion.

The Burmah-Conoco statement said that the aim was for the unit to be about equal, but it was not yet possible to give any precise breakdown of the contribution each would make to the joint venture.

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Japanese Industry to Draft Pact on Textile Trade Curbs

TOKYO, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ).—The leaders of Japan's textile industry have decided to draft a proposal to voluntarily limit exports of all varieties of textiles to the United States, a spokesman for the Chemical Fiber Association confirmed today.

Drafting will take place next week, he said. The proposal will contain essentially the following points:

Textile exports will be restricted on the basis of an overall quota with no individual restrictions imposed on groups of products or specific items.

The export growth will be held to an annual rate of 5 percent, with 1970 the base year for calculation.

The agreement will run for a relatively short period, perhaps two years.

The official said agreement followed a suggestion made earlier this week by Wilbert Mills, D. Ark., chairman of the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee. Rep. Mills was reported to have said that with the official U.S.-Japan textile talks deadlocked, a voluntary move by the Japanese industry could be sufficient to solve the import issue.

In Washington, Rep. Mills indicated today that the Japanese industry's move could help trade quota legislation in the United States.

Official negotiations in Washington on the long-standing textile issue have been in a state of suspension since December, when a bill that would have imposed mandatory import quotas on textiles was finally killed in Congress.

Implementation of a voluntary agreement still faces many obstacles, however.

For one thing, sources said, although industry leaders in the Chemical Fiber Association and Japan Textile Federation now favor such a move, many small and medium-sized Japanese textile companies remain strongly opposed to it.

The industry is also reluctant to move ahead until it gets firm assurances that the Japanese government will provide assistance to textile firms hurt by export restrictions.

Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda was reported to have responded favorably to the industry's requests because of the damage that the textile issue has already done to U.S.-Japan relations.

Sources said the turning point was the indication from Rep. Mills that he would be willing to accept

Moves Against Dollar Influx Seen by Bank Chief in EEC

By Robert Prinsky

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ).—European central bankers may move soon to counter the massive inflow of dollars to Europe by increasing commercial banks' reserve requirements or compelling them to hold part of their reserves in dollars, according to Hubert Ansiaux, governor of the national bank of Belgium.

In an interview today, Mr. Ansiaux also said Britain might have to devalue sterling again because of domestic inflation. But he said sterling could nevertheless become the common European currency if Britain joins the European Economic Community before the EEC created its own.

He said EEC central bankers would probably implement the narrowing of exchange margins among their currencies in a month or two, but the result would be to isolate the domestic banks' reserve requirements, which are well within narrower margins now. And, initially at least, intervention to keep market rates within the bands will continue to be made in dollars.

Mr. Ansiaux, who has resigned as the central bank head effective Feb. 28, said European central bankers have two choices in the face of the easier U.S. credit policy, which has led to massive flows of dollars to Europe in search of higher interest rates. "European central banks purchase" more than \$300 million yesterday at official floor intervention prices.

They could either lower their

own interest rates (which West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, at least, do not wish to do), or they could take steps to isolate their domestic money supplies, Mr. Ansiaux said.

He said increasing reserve requirements, in effect immobilizing newly-created domestic currency, or requiring commercial banks to hold dollars as part of their reserves, which would mop up dollars before they were converted to domestic currency, were solutions that had been suggested.

Central bank governors will again discuss ways of dealing with the dollar inflows at their next monthly meeting in Basel at the beginning of March, he said. The bankers agree that they need to act, but the question was how to do it, preferably in common, he said.

On the role of sterling, he noted that Britain's developed capital market would attract many operations to London, and "before we have a European currency, we'll be confronted with the fact that the pound is used all over Europe."

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Company Reports

American Baking Co. (N.Y.)

Table with 2 columns: Year (1970, 1969) and Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share.

Coca-Cola Bottling Co. (N.Y.)

Table with 2 columns: Year (1970, 1969) and Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share.

Di Giorgio Corp. (N.Y.)

Table with 2 columns: Year (1970, 1969) and Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share.

Hilton Hotels

Table with 2 columns: Year (1970, 1969) and Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share.

J.C. Penney

Table with 2 columns: Year (1970, 1969) and Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share.

Eight Newspapers

Table with 2 columns: Year (1970, 1969) and Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share.

Otis Elevator

Table with 2 columns: Year (1970, 1969) and Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share.

Japanese Raise Gold Content of Reserves

TOKYO, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Japan's gold reserves totaled \$522 million at the end of last month, compared with \$455 million a year ago, the Finance Ministry said today.

Gold now represents 11.7 percent of Japan's total reserves of \$4.53 billion, the ministry said. Ministry sources said most of the gold increase was due to purchases through the International Monetary Fund.

CONGRESS IN ABIDJAN

The Constituent Assembly of the Union of Producers, Transportation and Distributors of Electric Power in the countries of Africa, including Madagascar and Mauritius, will be held in Abidjan on March 2 and 5.

Already in May 1970, the heads of the electric power divisions of 11 African countries and Madagascar met in Abidjan to lay the foundation of an international Union, whose object would be to examine all outstanding problems about the technical, economic and social aspects related to the production and distribution of electric power in African countries, Madagascar and Mauritius.

As a result of this first Congress, a provisional Committee was established to prepare, within a period of one year, a Constituent Assembly.

Thus Abidjan will welcome in the beginning of March the representatives of some 25 Anglophone and Francophone African countries, including Madagascar and Mauritius.

Other countries: Bleicherweg 33, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland

Advertisement for NEW HIGH YIELD 7.18% on Demand Deposits when Compounded Quarterly. Includes details about the deposit and a form to request more information.

Advertisement for Swiss consulting services. Includes contact information for ACS Consultants, 1266 Geneva, Switzerland.

Advertisement for AFCA watch it go. Includes contact information for AFCA, 1266 Geneva, Switzerland.

Advertisement for AMERICANS IN EUROPE INCOME-TAX ASSISTANCE. Includes contact information for U.S. TAX CONSULTANTS, INC., 975 Park Avenue, New York City 10022, U.S.A.

Advertisement for CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Includes contact information for the bank in London, U.K. & Scandinavia, and other locations.

Advertisement for Want to do Business in Canada? Includes contact information for Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

Advertisement for This Book is a must. Includes contact information for Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York: Commodities and meat. Year ago. FLOURS. Wheat 2 hard red...

U.S. Commodity Prices. NEW YORK FUTURES. Cotton No. 2. World sugar No. 11: March 4.85-86, May 4.82-84, July 4.81-82, Sept. 4.78 b, Oct. 4.71 b, March 7 4.66 b...

NEW YORK FUTURES. Wheat. March 1.67, 1.67, 1.67, 1.67, 1.67. Corn. March 1.49, 1.49, 1.49, 1.49, 1.49. Soybeans. March 3.03, 3.03, 3.03, 3.03, 3.03.

New York Stock Exchange Trading. 1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds. 1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds. 1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds.

Toronto Stocks. Closing prices on Feb. 25, 1971. Industrial. 1140 Albitol 7 1/2, 7 1/2, 7 1/2, 7 1/2.

Toronto Stocks. High Low Last Chg. 1140 Albitol 7 1/2, 7 1/2, 7 1/2, 7 1/2. 1140 Albitol 7 1/2, 7 1/2, 7 1/2, 7 1/2.

Mutual Funds. NEW YORK (AP). Closing prices on Feb. 25, 1971. Bid Ask. Bid Ask.

Mutual Funds. Bid Ask. Bid Ask. Bid Ask. Bid Ask.

Montreal Stocks. 685 Algonia 15 1/4, 15 1/4, 15 1/4, 15 1/4. 685 Algonia 15 1/4, 15 1/4, 15 1/4, 15 1/4.

Montreal Stocks. 685 Algonia 15 1/4, 15 1/4, 15 1/4, 15 1/4. 685 Algonia 15 1/4, 15 1/4, 15 1/4, 15 1/4.

European Markets. Amsterdam. 1000 Philips 40, 40, 40, 40. 1000 Philips 40, 40, 40, 40.

European Markets. Amsterdam. 1000 Philips 40, 40, 40, 40. 1000 Philips 40, 40, 40, 40.

One Dollar. Australian earnings, 23.886. Belgian francs, 49.820. British pound (\$ per £), 2.4190. Canadian dollars, 1.01. Danish crowns, 7.8580. Dutch guilders, 3.5940. Finnish marks, 4.16. French francs, 5.1680. German marks, 3.6908. Greek drachmas, 620.00. Italian lire, 193.60. Mexican pesos, 12.50. Norwegian crowns, 7.4088. Portuguese escudos, 28.420. Spanish pesetas, 69.620. Swedish crowns, 5.1228. Swiss francs, 4.0809.

Brussels. 4600. 4600. 4600. 4600. 4600. 4600.

Paris. 400. 400. 400. 400. 400. 400.

Düsseldorf. 100. 100. 100. 100. 100. 100.

Brussels. 4600. 4600. 4600. 4600. 4600. 4600.

Paris. 400. 400. 400. 400. 400. 400.

Düsseldorf. 100. 100. 100. 100. 100. 100.

International Bonds Traded in Europe. Mid-day Indicated Prices. Dollar Bonds. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000.

ONCE YOU SAY AT A HILTON INTERNATIONAL YOU'LL FIND REASONS TO TRY THEM ALL. LONDON, PARIS, ORLY, BERLIN, DÜSSELDORF, MAINZ, BRUSSELS, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, MADRID, ZÜRICH, MARBELLA, ROME, ATHENS, CYPRUS, ISTANBUL, MAITA, KUWAIT, TEHRAN, TE. AMY. RABAT, TUNIS, GAMMARTH, NAIROBI, ADDIS ABABA, TANANARIVE, BANGKOK, HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, TOKYO... and 23 other fine Hilton International hotels around the world.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table with multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and exchange information. Includes sections for 'NEW ISSUE' and 'All these securities having been...'.

Advertisement for U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers Inc. featuring a \$100,000,000 offering of 8% Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1996. Lists various financial institutions as underwriters.

PEANUTS

1. THERE'S AN OLD SONG CHARLIE FROM THAT SAYS LIFE IS LIKE A RAILROAD.

2. I'VE NEVER BEEN ON A TRAIN.

3. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN OUT TO THE AIRPORT?

4. I'VE SEEN THE AIRPORT, BUT I'VE NEVER FLOWN ON A PLANE... I TOOK A TRIP ON A BUS ONCE... IS LIFE LIKE A TRIP ON A BUS?

5. FORGET IT.

R.C.

1. HI ZELDA. HELLO HARV.

2. WHAT'S WITH THE SUITCASE?

3. I'M RUNNING AWAY WITH MERL... I HATE EVERYTHING WITH SHIRLEY!

4. SHE RAN OFF WITH MERL...

5. ...WHAT'S FOR SUPPER? LEFTOVERS.

L.I.L. ABNER

1. IS YOU GOIN' TO 'TH LADIES BROTHERHOOD MEETIN' TONIGHT, MRS. ROTTENBRATZ?

2. S'GH- AH NEVAH KIN GO NOWHAR, ON ACCOUNT O' THESE ROTTEN BRATS O' MINE.??

3. ONLY AN ANGEL WOULD DAST BABY-SIT WIF EM?

4. AH'LL BABY-SIT WIF EM!

BEE TLE BAILEY

1. HOW ARE WE SUPPOSED TO DRESS FOR THE GENERAL'S BARBECUE?

2. HE SAID DRESS WAS OPTIONAL.

3. NOT THAT OPTIONAL!

4. (Panel showing a man in a suit sitting at a table)

MISS PEACH

1. IRA, YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM COMPOUNDED INSECURITIES, PHOBIAS, GUILT, NERVOUSNESS, APPREHENSIVENESS, MENTAL BLOCKS, DEEP HOSTILITY, AGGRESSIONS, DEPRESSIONS, SELF-DOUBT AND ANXIETIES.

2. RIGHT. CAN YOU FIX ME UP IN TIME FOR THE PARTY THIS WEEKEND?

3. (Panel showing a man at a desk with a sign that says 'SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST')

BUZ SAWYER

1. HEY, WHAT JOKER IS DROPPING FIRECRACKERS UNDER THE TABLE?

2. ON NA, NA!

3. CUT IT OUT, DREWS! THAT'S NOT FUNNY!

4. HA HA HA! AM I HAVING BE BALL?

5. HA HA HA! HE MUST BE TIGHT!

WIZARD of ID

1. LOOK-- THE KING IS GIVING THE PRAGANZE THE OLE VICTORY SIGN.

2. THAT'S NO VICTORY SIGN--

3. --HE'S SHOWING THEM HOW THEY'LL LOOK HANGING IN IRONS.

REX MORGAN M.D.

1. I WANT HIM TO STAY AT THE HOSPITAL OVER-NIGHT, MRS. BROWN!

2. I APPRECIATE EVERYTHING YOU AND DR. HAYNES HAVE DONE-- BUT I'M GOING TO TAKE MY SON HOME, DOCTOR.

3. ANSWER ONE QUESTION FOR ME! WHO IS YOUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN?

4. WE-- WE REALLY DON'T MOVE HERE JUST A LITTLE OVER SIX MONTHS AGO!

5. BEFORE YOU DECIDE TO TAKE TIMMY HOME, COME BY THE OFFICE. I'D LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU, MRS. BROWN!

POGO

1. SAMP SAMP

2. SAM!

3. WHO THERE, ANGSTROYD?

4. SAM! MY NAME IS NOT ANGSTROYD!

5. IDIOT! ANGSTROYD? A VERY PESTY NICKNAME. CAN YOU KNIGHT FOR SHORT?

6. YES! YOU COULD NOT FOR EVER.

RIP KIRBY

1. YOU ARE ALL FOOLS! CLUMSY, IMPOSSIBLE FOOLS! I AM A STAR AND I CAN'T STAND IT!

2. OF COURSE YOU'RE DIFFERENT, MY DEAR DESMOND.

3. I AM?

4. THIS IS GOING BETTER THAN I HOPED, EVEN DESMOND SHOULD SEE THE LIGHT BEFORE THIS NIGHT IS OVER!

BLONDIE

1. DAD, WHO SAID I GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH?

2. ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

3. BUT MY BOOK SAYS PATRICK HENRY SAID IT.

4. MAYBE THAT'S WHERE ALEXANDER HAMILTON HEARD IT.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

A week ago Jay Feigus of New York, a youthful 78-year-old, became the oldest player ever to win a major New York title. In partnership with Aaron Green, 15 years his junior, and using standard bidding methods, he won the Master Pairs Championship ahead of many experts with national reputations.

On the disgraced deal Feigus and Green defended neatly to defeat one no-trump, a contract reached in one bid. Feigus as West led the spade four.

South captured East's spade king with the ace and made a double error by leading the diamond queen and winning with the ace when West covered with the king. East played the three of diamonds on the diamond trick, thus signaling an odd number of cards. This information helped West later in the defense.

At this point South belatedly played three rounds of hearts, establishing a winner in the dummy. When West won with the heart queen he persevered with another low spade. East won with the jack and shifted to the club queen. South covered with the king, and when the defense had taken the club ace, the club jack and the spade queen West was on lead in this position:

NORTH	EAST
♠ 8	♠ K12
♥ 109	♥ J104
♦ 8	♦ K85
	♣ QJ92

WEST: ♠ Q864, ♥ Q53, ♦ K85, ♣ A5

EAST: ♠ K12, ♥ J104, ♦ K85, ♣ QJ92

SOUTH (D): ♠ A1087, ♥ AK9, ♦ Q7, ♣ K1043

North and South were vulnerable. South: West North East 1.N.T. Pass Pass East West led the spade four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

HIGHER	ORIGIN	WASH
ASPIRING	COIGN	INICAL
ZELDIA	ALDIT	EVEN
EDD	GOLDFINCH	LEG
SEAFARER	WHILE	
DIAMOND	URRANO	
ASIS	AGIATE	GAN
MULTIPLIERS	BIRD	OLD
SIOR	ODDIE	ALLE
JAINJA	GOLDIE	
GOULD	PRELAW	
GOLDBERSTEIN	AVE	
ERSE	OPRIT	NATAL
ASEA	TIAME	EIDENS
LYNN	EXIS	KOREA

DENNIS THE MENACE

1. I THOUGHT I HAD SOME GOOD FRIENDS, BUT THEY ALL WENT HOME AND LEFT ME TO TAKE THE CLIME FOR EVERYTHING!

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEREC

UMPIO

TICEXE

GRANDO

Print the SURPRISE ANSWERS here

THIS WILL HELP YOU TO BE FAIR.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: NERVEY TWICE HARBOR STRATE
Answer: How to get what's left—DINHERY

BOOKS

THE INFORMATION MACHINES:
Their Impact on Men and the Media
By Ben H. Bagdikian. Harper & Row. 359 pp. \$3.95.
Reviewed by John Chancellor

AS the owner of the only information retrieval system on my block I feel a certain kinship with the future of media, as envisioned by Ben Bagdikian. By his standards, my machine is pretty primitive, but it works and I use it quite a lot.

The Chancellor Home Information Retrieval System consists of a combination radio-cassette recorder, and one of those timing gadgets which turns on the lights at a regular time each day if you're not home. Each morning, at 8:15 before 8, the timing gadget goes click and turns on the radio-cassette recorder, which (silently—there are no noises involved in this) records the 8 o'clock radio news round-up, to which I am addicted. Then, at about 8:30, the gadget goes click again and everything is turned off. While I have been busy at other tasks, my system has captured the news program.

To retrieve the captured program I have only to press a couple of buttons, and it's ready for replay. The important thing here is that I can have that program when I want it, not when the network has to give it to me. (And I have learned that annoying commercials can be skipped through careful use of the "fast-forward" button, which often gives me a 15-minute program in 12 minutes.)

My contraption may be only one small step for robot-kind, but it allows me to break that ancient relationship between the broadcaster and the listener, in which I have to listen when they have to put out the program. And that is just one of the many relationships which will be altered within the next few years, if we are to believe the messages in Bagdikian's spacious and encyclopedic survey of the future of the news business.

Bagdikian is a senior editor of The Washington Post, who researched and wrote "The Information Machines" while on the payroll of the Rand Corp. The book is spacious and encyclopedic enough to give a sophomore a migraine, but for professionals, news buffs, meddlers and futurists, it is one of the very best books ever produced about the past, present and future of American journalism.

Ever wonder why the average newspaper is printed on such big sheets of paper? Bagdikian says:

All over the world men can be seen performing a calligraphic ritual peculiar to the literate. They unfold their newspapers in a physical act that requires them to raise their arms high enough to permit a free vertical fall of two feet, to hold their hands far enough apart to keep the expanse of paper stretched for two and a half feet, and to extend the whole sheet far enough from the face so that all of the 730 square inches of printed surface is at the proper focal length for the observer's eyeballs.

Mr. Chancellor, National Broadcasting Co. newsmen, wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN | DOWN |
| 1 Sailor's saint | 56 — de-sac | 12 One at — |
| 5 Paper size | 57 Skirt style | 13 Kitchen item |
| 9 — system | 58 Devastate | 14 Abbr. for one |
| 14 N.Y.S.E. trader | 62 Cast | 22 Minimal |
| 15 Slangy suffix | 64 Pictured as flawless | 25 Feeds the kitty |
| 16 Where Les Caves is | 66 — space | 26 Reach effectively |
| 17 Stormy omen | 67 Seek to find out | 27 Capitol Hill meet. Abbr. |
| 19 Of an element | 68 — swath | 28 Art course: Abbr. |
| 20 Decorative brass et al. | 69 Nostradamus | 29 Little-known |
| 21 Individual | 70 Gaelic tongue | 33 Affirm |
| 23 Residence, in Soho | 71 Mine car | 37 Diminutive ending |
| 24 Base-hit | | 38 Executes |
| 27 Gabriel, for one | | 39 Mecca pilgrim |
| 29 Olympian | 1 River of Spain | 43 Scapegrace |
| 32 As a friend: Fr. Recipe abbr. | 2 Regan's father | 45 One who knows |
| 34 Recipe abbr. | 3 Cripple | 48 Rice et al. |
| 35 Flamboyance | 4 Whether — | 50 Buccaneer |
| 41 Port of Italy | 5 Leading man, in Soho | 52 Narcissus's admirer and others |
| 43 Sale condition | 7 Desserts | 53 Evidence of S.P.O. |
| 46 Tete — | 8 Alpine air | 54 Throw out |
| 47 Chaotic, as type | 9 Ram's-horn trumpet | 59 Côte d' — |
| 49 Pinches | 10 Western group: Abbr. | 60 Japanese clogs |
| 51 French possessive | 11 Airport vehicles | 61 Dutch export: Abbr. |
| | | 62 Poetry: Abbr. |
| | | 63 Letter |

As France's Pera Falls

Nepela Skates To Figure Title

By Michael Brandt

ONS, Feb. 25.—Ondrej Nepela, Czechoslovakia captured the title at the world figure skating championships tonight by pulling away from Patrick Fournier, who trailed by only 0.14 seconds in the final free skating program.

know whether to stay an amateur or turn pro or forget about the whole thing." Petkevich, who has been disturbed by the seemingly political voting that apparently cost him a closer position after the compulsory program, made a great effort but seemed to fumble at the end and came up short.

"Yes," he said from a gateway as Nepela was pegged to the podium on the ice for the winning presentation. "I left out a double flip at the end. I'm trying to understand it. I haven't really been able to think back."

Petkevich, troubled, thought. Then he said, "The coach says I was trying harder than I should have." He smiled. "I'm definitely struggling to maintain a balanced equilibrium emotionally. Perhaps if I am, it's one of many good qualities."



GOOD SKATES—Jo Jo Starbuck and Kenneth Shelley of Downey, Calif., do part of their routine which got them a third-place finish in figure-skating pairs.

Skaters Take Various Paths to Lyons

LYONS, Feb. 25.—A medical cure, a television show, and the only skater who indirectly supplied the figure skating world championships with three top competitors, John Misha Petkevich of Great Falls, Mont., Sergei Chetverukhin of Russia and Janet Lynn of Rockford, Ill.

turned to the sport for good and accepted the tutelage of coach Arthur Bouke when he was 14. "I had this ability to jump. I was wild, had no style, primitive," he said.

My mother and I were watching television in 1956," he said, "and we saw a local exhibition of figure skating. She said, 'So many girls to skate and no boys. Let's go. You will be the first of the boys.' She said that she didn't want that I should be in the street."

Boston College Deals Blow To Duquesne NCAA Hopes

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Red Manning has the feeling that he spoke a little too soon. Earlier this week, Manning was extolling the virtues of his eighth-ranked Duquesne team, winner of 19 of 21 games and 15 in a row.

Western Michigan's setback helped give Miami the tie and it was the 24 points by Toledo's Tom Koselko and 18 by Bill Chapman that busted the Broncos.

Howe on Vacation

DETROIT, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Right winger Gordie Howe of the Detroit Red Wings will be given time off to recuperate from a wrist injury aggravated in Saturday's game with the Buffalo Sabres.

College Basketball

WEST

SEATTLE

Feeling Good

Arnold Palmer

Chasing the PGA

Alley Breaks Hand

Duillard 2d in Standings

Thoeni Wins, Leads Cup by 15

SOUTH LAKE TARIOS, Calif., Feb. 25 (AP)—Gustavo Thoeni of Italy turned in the best times in both runs of the men's slalom today at Heavenly Valley to increase his lead in the World Cup slalom standings.

Thoeni, who will be 30 Sunday, was timed in 48.63 seconds over the 55-gate first trail and in 56.00 through the 65 gates on the second run.

The Italian, in winning his second slalom in the World Cup series, increased his point total from 140 to 145.

Henri Duillard of France picked up five points by finishing fifth and moved into second place in the standings with 130 points to his countryman Patrick Russel's 125.

Neureuther 2d

Christian Neureuther of Germany was second in 1:48.56, David Zwilling of Austria was fourth with 1:46.90 and Duillard had a time of 1:47.05.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Points. Includes women's cup standings and women's slalom results.

Rohr Is Ski Coach Of U.S. Men's Team

DENVER, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Bans Peter Rohr, 37-year-old former Swiss national ski star, has been named head coach of the U.S. men's Alpine team.

Beliveau Scores Twice to Pace Montreal Attack

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 25 (AP)—Center Jean Beliveau scored a pair of first-period power play goals and the Montreal Canadiens breezed to a 5-2 National Hockey League victory over the California Golden Seals last night.

Bucks Clinch West Title, Best NBA Mark

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Milwaukee Bucks became big winners last night by defeating the San Diego Rockets, 123-104, last night. First, they clinched the Midwest Division championship. Second, the victory assured the Bucks of posting the best won-lost record in the National Basketball Association.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Mecon, Georgia, Clark Grubbner, No. 1 seeded American, defeated Gerald Patrick of Britain, 6-4, 7-5, in a second-round match.

Boxing—At Wolverhampton, England, former British heavyweight champion Jack Bodell knocked out American Jack O'Halloran of Rummegate, W.V., in the fourth round of a scheduled 10-round bout.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO

THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES

RESTAURANT CHARCUTERIE ALBERT GOLDENBERG

RESTAURANT MATHIEU REZEAU

Arnie: Ordinary Guy Who Has Everything But PGA Title

By Shirley Povich

ALM BEACH GARDENS, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Doug Limer in slacking pink down is two-tone shoes was poetic and effulgent. It was the day of golfing peacocks to first tee in the last practice before today's start of big PGA tournament.

populace who would sleep better next week if Arnie won the PGA.

This is the only big one that has escaped him. Palmer's won all the others, the U. S. and British Opens and the Masters. It is a mark of Arnold Palmer fans that they glory with him and envy with him. They are newly happy. He broke his 14-month tournament famine by winning the \$140,000 Bob Hope Desert Classic a fortnight ago, indicating he should be sharp for the PGA.

A Master Start

Palmer began to take on his special charisma 11 years ago in the Masters at Augusta when he made the first of his famous charges, unruly cowlcock flopping, and hands nervously hitching at his always-segging pants between shots. He threw two birdies at Ken Venturi on the last two holes, and won by a stroke. The fame of Palmer had begun.

In the same year, 1960, Arnie's Army, with placards and everything, was born at Denver in the U. S. Open. Seven strokes back going into the final nine, Palmer unleashed a charge, the likes of which had never been seen and overtook Mike Souchak for the title. His fame was secure.

Palmer is now a very rich man. Even though he didn't win a tournament in 1970, it should happen to you. He still won \$128,000 in purse money. It was hardly a tike of his income. Four years ago he sold the Arnold Palmer Enterprises to the National Broadcasting Co. for \$4 million.

A Lot of Everything



Arnold Palmer Chasing the PGA

It did without question. It found itself the owner of Arnold Palmer putting greens, Arnold Palmer golf ranges and Arnold Palmer other golfing things as Bob Hope once mumbled, "I'm using Arnold Palmer clubs, Arnold Palmer shoes, Arnold Palmer slacks and Arnold Palmer gloves, and I'm playing the game like Betsy Palmer."

Palmer is probably the world's most unrepresented millionaire. To Arnie's Army, he's the eternal All-American boy, and in other imagery is the exemplary family man, a fellow-sufferer when his putts aren't dropping. They

didn't stop buying Arnold Palmer clubs and balls when he couldn't win in 1970. Sales spurred immediately when he won the Bob Hope in January.

Unlike Jack Nicklaus, who jet-tisoned his leased jet when the expense proved too great, about \$100,000 a year, Arnie still has his plane. It's the only way he can get around to his various business interests, which now include a brand new golf course, the Bay Hill Club near Orlando, Fla. He has an edge on his friend Nicklaus. Palmer doesn't have the expense of two pilots for his jet. Arnie is a licensed co-pilot himself.

He came into Palm Beach Gardens feeling good about his chances to win the PGA. "Actually I didn't play such had golf in 1970 when I couldn't win a tournament," he said. "In my last 21 rounds, I shot only one round over par, and that's not bad. My average round was 68.9 strokes."

He's had three second-place finishes in the PGA, and thought he had it won three years ago at San Antonio. But his drive off the last tee found the deep rough, and later he didn't get an eight-foot putt down.

"Julius Boros won it by chipping up and one-putting," Palmer remembered.

Palmer may be remembering, too, that Boros won the PGA at 48. Palmer now is 41. "I think I've got my confidence back," he said. "That could sound a little bit odd, coming from a fellow who won 55 tournaments on the pro circuit. A man who has won more big tournaments than any pro in history except Sam Snead and Ben Hogan shouldn't really be having an inferiority complex."

Advertisement for Casino Wiesbaden, featuring a roulette wheel and text: "Casino Wiesbaden RESTAURANT BAR".

Advertisement for Alice Darr, featuring a woman's face and text: "ALICE DARR plays every night at the LIVING ROOM".

Advertisement for the Living Room, featuring a woman's face and text: "ALICE DARR plays every night at the LIVING ROOM".

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Observer Politics

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Marty, who had entered politics, said: "Come have lunch with me, dear old beloved, goodhearted dearest friend." Two barely remembered Marty as a rather dim figure in the yearbook with long hair and a mustache...

It was the first thing you'd get, did I? I assumed you understood that you'd get roast beef first. All Americans like roast beef, my friend, and if you want to get up and tell the hard-coring people of this country...

"Listening" to country and Western music, these plants seem to like it well enough, reports Dorothy Retallack, right.



Acid Rock Makes Her Plants Cringe

By Anthony Ripley

DENVER (NYT)—It's certainly not pure science and Dorothy Retallack is the first to concede it as she roars enthusiastically forward playing recorded music for her plants at Temple Small College.

chamber, which they seemed to like a little bit, and "jazz" in another. Mrs. Retallack's unscientific definition of "jazz" ranges from early Dixieland to "Strangers in the Night" played with strings.

Palace Gets a Bill For Princess Anne

Fredrick Ling is sending a bill to Buckingham Palace. He wants the royal family to settle a little matter of £25 for damage caused by Princess Anne driving into the back of his cab.

Singer Bobby Darin, 34, was reported in good condition yesterday after an open heart operation at Cedars of Lebanon hospital in Los Angeles for replacement of a heart valve.

Pompidou Puts Up Shingle For Carpenter

PARIS, Feb. 25 (AP)—President Georges Pompidou yesterday hammered on his theme of more modern official furniture for France.

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PERSONNEL WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, DOMESTIC SITUATIONS, BELGIAN OFFICE ASSISTANT, CAPABLE WOMAN, DOMESTIC SITUATIONS, BELGIAN OFFICE ASSISTANT, CAPABLE WOMAN, DOMESTIC SITUATIONS